The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,238 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEA NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 27th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 24th February, at 5 p. m.

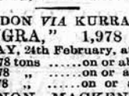
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 24th February, at noon.

S. S. Herizada 2078 tons .....on or about 14th March.
S. S. Huzara 2078 ,, ...on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar.'88
VICTORIA	W. Russell.....	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Harris.....	3550	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th ,,
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson..	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell.....	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	8 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered.....	10 0
,, 00 One and a half gallon size	10 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	12 8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size	13 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	15 8
,, 1 Three gallon size	18 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered.....	20 8
,, 2 Five gallon size	25 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered..	27 8
,, 3 Six gallon size	31 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one).	5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.
A very useful home Xmas present.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. per pkt....	1 6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 2 ,, ,, ...	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt. ...	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 ,, ,, ...	3 0
HYSON, young (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
TREACHERS OWN { in 1 lb. pkt. per pkt. ...	1 0
MIXTURE ..... { in 2 ,, ,, ...	2 0
*TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, ...per lb.	0 10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to Members of H. M. Services, Regiments, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms, and Private Individuals.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in Stocks and Shares.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for for a few days, speedily op n again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULE ANTISCORBUTIQUE."
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
EACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, & 33s. each.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th Feb.
M.L.COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT.	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES.....	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR.	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	11th ,,
B.L. SHANNON...	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B.L. THAMES....	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3011	300	H. T. Weigheil	5th June
B.L.KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.
The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.
* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to Steam for Brindisi and London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
SURAT.....	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Mar.
VENETIA	3723	450	F. Cole	24th Mar.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.
First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	...	,, 10th Mar. 1888.
BORMIDA	...	,, 31st ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

AUSTRO LLOYD'S HUNGARIAN S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE.....	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	680	7th April.
POSEIDON.....	S. Mersa.....	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger .....27th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz.....26th March.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega..... 1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON.....	S. Mersa.....	4,600	650	14th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall.	3633	400	15th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearce	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin.....	5100	500	30th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	.....	4000	550	30th ,,

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light through saloon and cabins.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	per doz. Cash.
Do. L. B. A. do.	6 4	4 4	,, ,,
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4	,, ,,
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0	,, ,,
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER, Ind. Coope's	5 4	4 4	,, ,,
PILSENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	5 10	3 12	,, ,,
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son ...	6 6	4 6	,, ,,
Do. do. do. by Burke & Co	6 4	4 4	,, ,,
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0	,, ,,
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins.....each	33 0		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEESES.

GLOSTER. Finest rich, Per lb., As. 14, in cut.
STILTONS. 12 to 14 lb. each, Re. 1-4 per lb. Per 4 lb. jar, Rs. 6.
GRUYERE. Selected creamy mild, Per lb., As. 14.

Oriental Bank Buildings. Fort, BOMBAY, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Temple house, Camp, POONA, and Bhoodwar Peth City

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
GREAT SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.
MRS. LAKE'S
ENTIRE STOCK
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
MRS. LAKE
MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

Black Dress Silks and Satins.
Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
Coloured Flannels and Serges.
White and Cream figured Muslins.
Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
White and Cream Piece Laces.
Black Silk Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Coloured Indian Muslins and Lawns.
Coloured Tulles for Ball Dresses.
Coloured Spotted Crepés, etc., etc.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich White Silks and Satins.
Rich White Moires and Brooches.
Bridal Wreathes and Flowers.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
White Dress Tulles and Nets.
White Laces, Flouncings, and Edgings.
White China Crépes and Indian Muslin, etc.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
White Black and Coloured Feathers.
Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
White and Black Boots and Shoes.
French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, and Pellisses.
White and Coloured Swiss Embroideries.
Novelties of every Description, etc.

MOURNING.

Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
Black Cashmere, Nuns Veilings, Llama.
Black, White and Grey Striped Zephyrs.
Black Jet Evening Bodices.
Black Crépes, Beaded Laces, and Edgings.
Black Dress Tulles and Nets.
Black Ribbons, Chenille, & Jet Ornaments, etc

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES.
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

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43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

PIANOFORTES
SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DRESS PUMPS.
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of this Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes ...	Rs. 12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes, Superior finish ...	,, 14 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light Ladies'...	,, 9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s from...	,, 11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s from...	,, 7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles ...	,, 14 8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.
Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.
Price one shilling, all rights reserved.
"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH"
with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.
BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)
In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 2-4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes			at Rs. 1	4	per box.
„	„	50 „	„	2	6 „
„	„	100 „	„	4	8 „

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.
In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THURSDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.
THE GREAT JAMNUGGER PRIVATE CONJURER,
PANDYA HIRJEE MADHOWJEE,
Who had the honour of performing at LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR,
will give
ONE PERFORMANCE,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF HIS
WONDERFUL TRICKS AND SLEIGHT-OF-HAND.
He holds several certificates of competency, among which the latest are from H. E. the Governor and H. H. The Duke of Connaught.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Prices Rs. 2, Rs. 1, Ans. 12, Ans. 8, and Ans. 4.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
PERFORMANCE IN AID OF
THE INDIAN MEDICAL WOMEN FUND.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
THE PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.
TUESDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1888.
The Talismanic fascinating Sensational Opera, entitled,
SAEFOOS SULIMAN
OR THE
SOLOMON'S SWORD.
Marvellous Mechanical effects, New Oriental Dresses and splendid complete New Scenery.

RESERVED SEAT, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. adjourned for want of a quorum of members, and 3-30 p.m., (BUDGET).

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Munpl. Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 22nd February, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on FRIDAY, the 2nd March next, at 3 p.m., to receive the Report of the General Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the Municipal Bill as amended by the Select Committee of the Legislature, together with draft letters to Government in the Legislative Department in the matter.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, February 22, 1888.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1888 for the purchase of the right of removing sand from 1st April, 1888, to 31st March, 1889, from the undermentioned places within Port limits, viz:—
Butchers Island.
Western side of Karanjah.
Elephanta.
Trombay.
Talooka Alibaugh.
No sand to be removed within 100 yards of Pier Pao or Elephanta Piers.

HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED, a DEPUTY DOCK SUPERINTENDENT. Salary, Rs. 330 a month, rising by annual increments for fully approved service of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 a month, with Rs. 50 per mensem house allowance. Agreement to be terminable by two months' notice on either side. Nautical experience desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Applications will be received until 3rd March, 1888.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1888.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (50) Fifty per share free of Income Tax, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, declared at the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1888, will be paid to the shareholders whose name stood on the Register on the 22nd February, 1888, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1888, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1888.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy referen
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Colah House," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schlodmayer and Soehne in good order, rich Persian carpets, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong Victoria, a fast trotting bay Arab horse, sets of single harness, &c., the property of P VUCCINO, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as chairs cupboards, sofas, books, child's perambulator, lady's saddle, &c., &c.,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong mail phaeton.
1 stylish pony cart with grey pony.
1 Bay Arab horse, 14-2, quiet in harness.
1 Roan Waler gelding, aged, height 15-2, passed charger, goes well in harness, up to any weight, hunted last year with the Kirkee Hounds, sold for no fault, but owner has no further need for him.
1 handsome strong chestnut C. B. pony, 15 1½, very handy at polo goes in harness, aged 5½ years, owner going home.
1 strong second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built mail phaeton, in very good order.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle-Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate chromolithographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of A. J. COMBRIDGE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed ex s.s. "Riversdale."
1 handsome strong canoe-shaped landau, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1888.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7	0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5	0	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2	8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1	8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3	12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
'MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		„
FRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	„
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	„
'SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	„
'SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
'APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. "Navarino," a handsome and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood.

A stylish and light new MAIL PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, both by Lewis of Salisbury.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover.

A fresh batch of best quality, double and single English-made HARNESSES.

Lady's and gentleman's English-made riding bridles of the latest pattern.

A set of brass mounted English-made double harnesses for ponies.

And a second-hand single-seated English BROUGHAM, the property of J. Macpherson, Esq., proceeded to England.

A second English-built canoe LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICES.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY CONTRACTORS OR CAPITALISTS.

ADVERTISER has had ELEVEN YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in Construction, and has held charge of extensive Contracts on Railways, Canals, and Roads. Can command unlimited labour. Excellent recommendations and references.

Address "SARRAKH,"
Care of Post Master, Dera Ghazi Khan.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

STEAM TUG FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the Fine Iron Screw Steam Tug "ESCORT," the property of the Orient Steam Navigation Co., and lately in use at their Coaling Depot at Diego Garcia.

LENGTH, 30 feet. BEAM moulded, 12½ feet. DEPTH at side moulded, 7½ feet.

ENGINES on compound principle, vertical cylinders, 13" and 22" diameter by 18" stroke.

Surface condenser, Donkey, &c.

For further particulars apply to
DELMEGE, REID & Co.,
Colombo-Ceylon.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUMES)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Road and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. & POONA, 1, East Street.

TILHAR PAINTED WARE.

THE undersigned is prepared to fill orders for Tilhar Painted and Ornamented Ware,—Teapoys, Brackets, Tables, Milking, Stools, Tea Caddys, Music Racks, &c. Also Painted Brass Placques. Just the things for an Indian Drawing-room or for presents to friends at home.

Price List on application.

I. L. HAUSER.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore Punjab.

Patronized by H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.
THE
ROYAL HOTELL
LUCKNOW
Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors:—

1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred. Leopold of Prussia; H.E. Count Kanitz; Baron Ren Niskisch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery; Mr. Fergusson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.

The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time, trouble, or expense to render his Hotel all that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronize his Hotel in preference to enjoying Homes. A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.

Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.

Apply to D. E. MASTERS, Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed hereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and on Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

A VERY desirable BUNGALOW, next door to G. I. P. Railway Station, Parell, containing six rooms. Rent only Rs. 60. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Sea Shore, on Lower Road, Lands End, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. Bates, of Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. All the flooring is marbled and Minton-tiled lately put into thorough repair, and color washed, and drawing and dining-room oil-painted. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

WANTED, BOARDERS (Gentlemen preferred) to join a private family, residing at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on and after 1st March, 1888. First-class accommodation. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, Cooling horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking the extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SHE SHOWED
HOP SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS.
HOP "52, Storks-road, S.E., BITTERS.
HOP June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
HOP "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) BITTERS.
HOP 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
HOP "You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully, BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, BITTERS.
HOP but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from BITTERS.
HOP the finest hops, together with other BITTERS.
HOP medicinal leaves and tinctures, on BITTERS.
HOP scientific principles. Only try a BITTERS.
HOP bottle to-day; or if you have a sick BITTERS.
HOP friend, or know some poor person BITTERS.
HOP in need of a nourishing tonic and BITTERS.
HOP wholesome medicine, go tell them, BITTERS.
HOP or give them a bottle of genuine BITTERS.
HOP Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest BITTERS.
act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
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HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED),
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price 5 annas; Post free, 1 anna.

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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A Sum to be received at a specified age
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with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

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Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if taen desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL		„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL		„ 48

Pints,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Departure of the Maharajah of Travancore, Byculla Station, 9-15 a.m.
Installation of Master of Lodge Rising Star and visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Glenchil (s), from Shields ; and Inchmornish (s), Middlesborough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie ; Africana (schooner), Inhambane, &c. ; Nuddea (s), Calcutta ; and Nt. of Kt. George (s), Antwerp.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf close at 2-30 p.m., this day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 18th instant, shows an increase of Rs. 78,002 in receipts.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 11th instant, shows an increase of Rs. 1,461 in receipts.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Duryasing Padumsing was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a serge coat, valued one rupee, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused on Tuesday evening last was arrested by the police while he was offering the coat for sale at the Chindee Bazaar, and failed to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same. The accused, on admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE SALSETTE TIGER.—A correspondent writes :—The tiger, about which the residents of Gorai, in Salsette, presented the other day a petition to the District Collector of Thana, praying that immediate action might be taken to rid the district of its dangerous presence, is still carrying on its depredations in Gorai and the villages of Utan and Dongri. Within a few days the brute has seized many cattle, and the aggregate destruction done by it is frightfully extensive. Some persons, in order, as they believed, to scare away the unwelcome visitor, burnt the thick jungles there, and it has apparently now taken its abode in the caves amongst the Mondom hills, where it is generally to be seen.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Eduljee Framjee was yesterday charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing four silver plated spoons and one silver plated fork, valued Rs. 5, from the residence of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia at Parell, on Tuesday morning. The spoons and fork were on a side table when the accused was seen, at about half-past 7 o'clock, by a servant of Mr. Wadia, to enter the premises, pick up the spoons and fork, and run away with the articles. He was pursued by the servant, seized with the stolen property in his possession, and handed over to the police. Accused had nothing to say in his defence, and on admitting two previous convictions he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRESTING THE WRONG MAN.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday decided a case in which Sorabjee Canjeebhoy, a bailiff of the Small Cause Court, charged Adamjee Mahomedally and Jafferjee Rajbhoy, two Borahs, with assaulting him while in the execution of his duty. The bailiff alleged that while executing a warrant of arrest on a Borah, named Dossabhoy Mahomedally, the accused interfered and rescued him, and then committed the assault. In defence Mr. Rele, who appeared for the Borahs, produced evidence to show that the bailiff did not execute the warrant on the person it was issued against, but was taking the first accused into custody, and he broke away from the bailiff. It was also shown that Dossabhoy Mahomedally was not in Bombay at the time, and had not been here for the last twelve months. In deciding the case his Worship discharged the accused. He held that the bailiff was not duly executing his duty, inasmuch as he was arresting the wrong man. His Worship remarked that though it was shown that Dossabhoy was not arrested, it was not clearly shown who was. There had been a fat man with a beard arrested, but not one of the witnesses stated who he was. His Worship admitted that bailiffs were entitled to the protection of the arm of the law and more so when they were performing their duties, but in this case the bailiff was not in the execution of his duty, and had not proved his case.

GRIEVOUS TREATMENT OF STATE EMPLOYES.—The Nizam's Government has rescinded the order issued a few months since under the terms of which employés who had been placed on the reduced list were to receive no salaries. A considerable proportion of those so circumstanced have either been pensioned, given gratuities, or provided with fresh appointments. Those who remain are now to be allowed to draw either full or half pay, according to their length of service, until their cases have been disposed of. The department which will deal with them in future will be the Political and Financial, to which all the records of the Reduction Committee have been transferred by order of his Excellency the Minister. Sir Asman Jah is to be congratulated upon his generous treatment of these former employés of the State. Most of them were in receipt of small allowances, the withdrawal of which was a grievous hardship, whilst the burden of resuming their payment is one which will not be appreciably felt by the State Treasury.—*Deccan Times.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE HORMUSJEE SORABJEE BUTLER.—Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, stating that the former petition was dismissed upon its merits. The insolvent filed his schedule in January last, and the total liabilities were under Rs. 1,000. At the hearing in April last, the insolvent was opposed by Cowasjee Jivanjee, a creditor for Rs. 400, on the ground of vexatious defence of a suit brought against him in the Small Causes Court ; and the petition was on that ground dismissed. Insolvent was arrested in July last at the instance of the opposing creditor and was detained in jail for 180 days, the full term of imprisonment awarded him. While he was in jail, an application, made on his behalf for leave to file a fresh petition, was opposed by the same creditor and was refused. The latter stated in an affidavit that it was refused with costs on the ground of concealment of books and property, consisting of jewels. He had, he said, to incur costs amounting to about Rs. 1,000 in opposing the former petition and in the Small Causes Court suit brought by him against insolvent. Mr. Budroodin said his client was rather hasty in coming before the Court in July last, but now he had served the full term of imprisonment. He had no property in his possession, and the opposing creditor had, during insolvent's term of imprisonment, failed to attach or to point out any to the Official Assignee. The object of the opposing creditor, Mr. Budroodin said, was merely to harass the insolvent and to prevent him from gaining his livelihood. If it had been proved that the insolvent had concealed his property, his lordship would surely have punished him under the penal section of the Act besides dismissing his petition. The opposing creditor having, moreover, obtained permission from the Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court to prosecute the insolvent for perjury in April last, had yet taken no steps to prosecute him criminally. Under the circumstances, the learned counsel hoped that leave to file a fresh petition would be granted his client.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Cowasjee Jewanjee, opposed the present application, remarking that his lordship was about to punish insolvent under the penal section of the Act, but that the petition was merely dismissed at the request of the opposing creditor. It was true that the insolvent had been detained in jail for 180 days, but that was, properly speaking, no punishment to him, as insolvents were kept and fed there at the expense of their creditors : and had nothing to do during confinement.

The Judge remarked that when he visited the Civil Side of the Jail, about two years ago, he was informed by the Superintendent that the place where these debtors were kept was a very healthy one. (Laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity went on to say, as regarded the permission obtained to prosecute insolvent criminally, that it had been limited to a certain period which had expired during the time that the necessary civil proceedings were being taken. The permission was not obtained only as a threat as was alleged.

His Lordship remarked that no new grounds had been shown ; and the application was therefore refused.

RE MERWANJEE SORABJEE DAROOVALA.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. The former petition was dismissed in 1884 on the ground that the account given by the insolvent in his schedule was not correct. Ruttonbai, Parsee lady, appeared in person to oppose the application. His lordship, however, granted it, telling the opposing creditor to bring forward her grounds of opposition at the hearing.

RE DEVJEE NENSEY AND ANOTHER.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvents were granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE KHAKI ARAB KHOJA AND OTHERS.—Mr. Sunjana, for the insolvents, asked for an interim order. His lordship granted it only for a month on the ground that the schedule had not been satisfactorily prepared.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

ON Monday, the Rev. J. Douglas Lord delivered the second of his series of lectures on the Semitic Languages. The following is a summary of it :—

Last week we considered, among other points, the relations of the Semitic languages to the Aryan and Turanian families—groups of languages outside them. We proceed to-day to the relations of the various branches within the Semitic family towards each other. In doing this it will be necessary to give a brief sketch of points which are possessed in common by the Semitic type, in order that divergences may be seen in their right proportions. It will be remembered that the likeness of all the dialects to each other is greater than is the case with those of any other great family, and we have therefore a truer idea of what the original Semitic language probably was, and during the centuries and tens of centuries over which their history extends we are able to trace with certainty not a few forms back to their original fulness and to restore with considerable accuracy the morphological part of grammer.

The triliteral roots lie at the basis of the whole language, and with one set of affixes of personal pronouns are inflected as substantives with another as verbs. The Semitic noun had originally three cases, two genders and three numbers. Prepositions and adverbs for the most part either are objective cases of substantives or are connected with them. The use of pronominal suffixes form an important characteristic of the group. The pronouns have a separate form and a suffix form, the latter being shorter, though practically the same or parts of the same. They are appended to substantives, particles and verbs alike. The forms used in these cases are again closely similar, those appended to substantives and particles are possessive, while those added to verbs are objective. We have, therefore, in this Semitic group the person governed tacked on to the end of the governing word, and becoming a part of it, a peculiarity which greatly adds to the conciseness of expression. We cannot repeat the instances supplied by the various tongues and mentioned in the lecture.

The verb has four principal conjugations which occur both in actives and passives as well as others derived from them. The tenses, if indeed we may call them such, are two in number, but unlike the Aryan they represent the *kind* rather than the order of time. A past event if still continuous may therefore be represented by the future, called "imperfect" in Semitic grammar, whereas a prophecy though unfulfilled is in the past, on account of the certainty with which it is regarded. An imperative exists in the second person only of both genders, singular and plural. The two chief tenses are distinguished by the pronominal portions being added after the word in the perfect, and before in the imperfect, and in the oldest specimens by the perfect itself having the objective case endings of the noun and the imperfect the subjective. The conjugations are distinguished either by the doubling or insertion of letters. The vowels which are now also a principle part in the distinction between them were once more nearly alike, and then the distinction depended entirely upon consonantal alterations. The passives were distinguished from the active by being pointed in the first syllable with " u " (pronounced as short " oo") instead of short " a " as in the active. The mode of conjugating is practically one, the deviations from the general rule being due only to the dropping out of weak letters or to the peculiarity of gutturals affecting the vowels. The forms of the derived nouns, which are almost endless, depend upon the part of the verb from which they are derived. Such derived or secondary nouns resemble the English word "shipping," which is from the verb " to ship," which again comes from a primary noun " ship."

The same similarity in the group extends to the *use* of these forms. Simplicity marked by the short sentences being placed side by side in co-ordination, unconnected frequently even by a copula, characterizes the group and the childhood of the world. This is perhaps in part due to the Semic verb coming as a rule first in the sentence, and the inability to extend its influence over a long sentence ; but not entirely, as the simplicity is even more marked in Assyrian, where the verb comes later. In later Arabic Syriac and Rabbinic Hebrew only do we find greater subordination, when the expression of deeper thoughts and abstractions was called for. The growth of the language was further traced, and some characteristic idioms and modes of expressions were mentioned and exemplified. After this general summary of what is common the lecturer next went on to describe certain particulars which differentiated each language from the other.

The following divisions were mentioned :—The northern comprising Aramean, Assyrian, Hebrew and Phœnician and their dialects, and the southern including Arabic, Sabean, and Ethiopic. Aramean might again be considered a further division, leaving Hebrew and its more nearly cognate languages as a middle group—a philological and not a geographical division, though, as it happens, suitable to geography also. This division cannot be narrowly defined, as some of the most distantly connected tongues possess peculiarities in common, while those more nearly related afford no instance. This was shown by the history of the article and other examples. This consideration more than any other shows the unity of the group.

The chief marks of the southern division were described as the Broken Plurals ; the development of the verbal root by the addition of the letter " elip" in the third and sixth conjugations, namely, " gatala" and " tagatala" ; in using the short vowel " a" before the third radical in all active perfects as " gattala" instead of gattel ; in certain phonetic changes ; the full use of the dual number of all and not only of objects existing in pairs ; the use of " nunation" an addition of the letter nun, instead of mimation or the letter " mein" ; and general fulness of Arabic fours.

The peculiarities of each language were next examined in turn. Reasons were given to show that the punctuation of Hebrew invented some centuries after the beginning of this Era does not accurately represent the vowels of early Hebrew, they being used for musical purposes often lengthen syllables otherwise short, and omit case endings which were certainly absolete at the time of the introduction of the vowel points, although they were almost equally certainly in use during the golden age of the Hebrew prophets. It has lost the full use of the dual and the modified forms of the imperfect. It is very closely allied to Assyrian and to Phœnician, and in vocabulary is nearer Assyrian than is Phœnician. It has unlike Aramean and Arabic preserved the dental letters. It has "Samech," an Aramean letter and "Sin," an Arabic. Its "Liphil" conjugation corresponds with " Shaphel" of Aramean and Assyrian, and with the " Aphel" of Assyrian, a decayed form of the " Shaphel." Its chief peculiarities are the article, which is of later growth, and its use of " vav" conversive, the interesting history of which was to some degree traced. Its original meaning seems to have been "further," *e. g.* " they took, further they saw." In Hebrew the conjunction precedes " they saw" as an inseparable particle ; in Assyrian it follows " they took" as an inclitic.

The Moabite stone of King Mesha is important as exhibiting the orthography and the virtual identity of Moabite with Hebrew at 900 B.C.

The affinities of Phœnician with Hebrew were next pointed out, from which it differs only in some instances of orthography, in substituting in some cases dentals for sybilants as seen in Tyre or Tur for old Tsov : in the tendency to confound the letters " alif" and " ain" and for the vowels to be pronounced more broadly. Remnants of the ancient subjective case are seen in the "u" of "Asdru-bal" and of the possessive in the "i" of "Hani-bal."

Aramean differs considerably in phonology ; confusion of gutturals ; shortness of vowels, in which it is nearer the original type than Hebrew ; in the broad vowel sounds ; in the absence of " Niphal," but the possession of "Shaphel" conjugation ; the greater liberty of expression, and the use of auxiliary verbs ; the substitution of " ith" in all cases for the older passives and the emphatic state. The practical utility of the language was shown during the Persian period, when it was the Government language west of Euphrates. Peculiarities of the Aramean dialects were remarked upon and examples of all supplied.

Assyrian is the most important philogically of the northern branches, the fulness of its forms placing it next to Arabic, it being in other respects also more valuable than even Arabic. We have specimens of its literature in all ages, and can therefore notice the changes which have come over the language. It has suffered from decay more than most of the other languages. The " mination," that is the mentioned addition of the letter " mein," to the case terminations was retained to the last along in the Babylonian dialect The masculine form of the plural which was once ama dwindled down to "o" or "i" and the dual to long "a." It has not changed its sybilants to dentals, and has even retained the original form of the pronoun " au" and " si," whereas in all the other languages the " s" has been changed to " h." Many of its words are from an Accadian source. It has the largest number of confugations of any Semitic language and has an extra present tense, the idea, though not the form, of which is Accadian.

Arabic as mentioned is rivalled by none in fulness and perfection of forms, retaining as it does case endings, fourfold imperfect, fulness of tenses. The article is a more recent formation as perhaps also broken plurals the addition of " n" the letter " nun" called nunation has taken the place of mimation, the dual applies like the Aryan dual to others than objects which exist in couples only. Tenses are better defined by adverbs and auxiliaries, but though there is a greater capacity for subordination of sentences the opportunity is not well utilized. The splendid vocabulary is always the boast of this language. Some words are the property only of certain tribes, many are attributives made nominal, but apart from this its extent is most surprising when we call to mind the dreariness of Arab life, but each idea, however slight the shade of difference of meaning may be, has its own word. It is to a great extent the product of the people themselves. The power of description which is gained together with the fulness of the grammar gives to it the palm of excellence among the cognate languages.

The peculiarities of Sabean, Ethiopic and Amharic were then pointed out, and it was shown how small claims Amharic has to be considered a Semitic tongue.

The question as to what was the probable original Semitic language, and what was known about their relative ages was here discussed. We are here on dangerous ground and can speak at best with hesitation, as for some time to come hypotheses may continue to be tried and as readily swept away as the secrets of the past are gradually and only in part unfolded. The old theory that Hebrew was the most ancient language of the world long cramped the spirit of enquiry. It is not even the oldest Semitic language. When this was given up the theory of the superior age of Arabic appeared. But none would now allow it more than a relative antiquity in so far as it contains more antique forms than those languages even which are now confessedly more ancient. Assyrian is the oldest of any known Semitic language, with its literature of B. C. 2000. Less regular and perfect it goes further back, and contains more ancient forms in many cases. It takes us back to the very earliest times, when thought was expressed in the shortest way, when the verb was but half formed. It was in contact with Accadians until they disappeared, and all of the languages have traces of Accadian words. But yet it is not the parent but the older sister of the rest ; it may be regarded to be to the Semitic group what Sanskrit has long been held to be to the Aryan.

Reasons were then given for supposing that Aramean had longest been separate. Assyrian and Ethiopic had perhaps remained in contact longer, but Ethiopic and Sabean had gone south long before the pure Arabic speakers, who did not penetrate to the extreme south until after the rise of Islam. Putting tradition and other considerations together, Hebrew, Phœnician, the dialects of Northern Arabia, and, probably, even Arabic proper may perhaps be traced to a common source at the time of Abraham. From its close similarity Phœnician appears to be an offshoot of Hebrew, or to have arrived not long before or after. The relation of Hebrew and Arabic is less easy. But Hebrew, as has been seen, could not have been very different from Arabic in grammar at that time, and if we are right in believing that the vocabulary grew up in Arabia itself and that the broken plurals are the product of the same country, either of Joktanites or of Ishmaelites, then at least no serious objection militates against this view. And as a point opinion we have the article, which as many suppose was identical in Arabic and Hebrew, and which those who differ admit that it is from a germ common to both languages. If the above arrangement is correct then we have a further verification of the Mosaic document referred to in our last lecture.

The lecture closed by a short repetition and by mentioning the subject of the next lecture, namely, " The Semitic alphabets and writing together with the phonology of the group."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 23.—Bombay Races.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Installation Meeting Lodge Rising Star, 6 p.m.
„ 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
Departure of East Yorkshire Regiment for Aden.
„ 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
„ 28.—Half-yearly Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
Departure of Sir Steuart Bayley on tour in Chota Nagpore.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Ballaarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will honour the occasion by their presence.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
„ 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
„ 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

Vigil of Saint Matthias Apostle and Martyr.—6 p.m.—Even song and Sermon.

Friday.—Saint Matthias.—7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

8-30 p.m.—Mission Service by the Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·948
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	65·5
Relative humidity of air	68·2
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·9
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, NNW. N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	395

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., presiding. There were present :—Sir Henry Morland, Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Waters, Col. Merewether, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashunkar, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Joejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji and R. N. Kote, C.I.E.

AN APPLICATION FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND.

A letter was read from Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy, applying for a piece of Municipal land at Mahalaxmi Road for the purpose of making entrance to his property thereat. The following reply, dated the 13th instant, was forwarded by the Acting Municipal Commissioner to the applicant :—

Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated 1st December last, I have the honour to inform you that till the question of the disposal of the Flats is decided by Government, I can not agree to part with any portion of the Municipal property referred to by you.—I have &c., F. L. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

The Council was informed that under the existing terms of a contract with Government they could not dispose of the land as they liked. It was resolved, on the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Mr. Banaji, to refer Mr. Chabildas to the letter written to him by the Acting Commissioner.

COMPLAINT OF A NUISANCE.

A letter was read from Mr. G. S. Mankar, asking, that steps might be taken to abate the nuisance caused by the opening of a factory at Hasali Road, Dadar, by removing the ovens therefrom. The petitioner complained of the nuisance caused by the smoke coming from the fires under the pans which are used for making sugarcandy. The Health Officer stated in a memorandum prepared by him that the Municipality could not interfere in the matter. It was resolved to inform the petitioner to this effect.

DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.

The Council considered the question of improving the dwellings of the labouring classes in Bombay. It was suggested by the committee appointed to report on the subject that native builders, who well knew the habits of natives, should be invited to send plans of chawls suitable for the dwellings of the poor, both from a sanitary and a financial point of view. It was agreed by the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction a sum of Rs. 500 to be divided into three prizes, to be awarded to the successful competitors. The competition is to be confined among native architects, engineers and builders.

Having disposed of some other miscellaneous business, the Council adjourned.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort. Mr. S. D. Sassoon, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1887, was submitted to the meeting :—

The operations of the mill have resulted in a profit of Rs. 3,01,481-8-9, including the balance of Rs. 2,273-10-2 brought forward from the previous year. An interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share having been already paid, absorbing Rs. 75,000, the directors propose to appropriate the balance Rs. 2,26,481-8-9 as follows :—To be written off for depreciation in value of buildings, Rs. 25,000 ; to be written off for depreciation and replacement of machinery, Rs. 1,00,000 ; to be carried to Fire Insurance Fund Account, Rs. 25,000 ; to be paid to the shareholders a further dividend of Rs. 50 per share free of income-tax, Rs. 75,000—total Rs. 2,25,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,481-8-9 to be carried forward. To meet the active demand for the company's piece-goods the board found it advisable to order 100 new looms and a sizing machine from England. Ninety looms of this order have arrived and the greater portion of them have been fitted up and are now producing cloth. The additional looms necessitated the extension of the weaving shed at a cost of about Rs. 25,000. With a view to obtaining increased production of yarn the directors have likewise ordered 16 ring frames to replace some old throstles. The necessity for carrying the above amount to the account of depreciation and replacement of machinery is thus apparent in order to place the company on a sound basis and in a position to ensure successful working.

Resolutions were then passed and unanimously carried, adopting the above report, and the audited balance sheets and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1887 ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 50 for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, free of income tax ; re-electing Messrs. Eduljee Bomonjee Morris and Selim Solomon as directors of the company, and re-appointing Messrs. Sudanund Balcrishna and Curseetjee Cooverjee Mody as auditors of the company's accounts for current year at a remuneration of of Rs. 150 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors and the agents for their good management of the company's affairs, and another vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting terminated.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

155-87—Jefferson, B and D—L A Wallace and others vs Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

157-87—Jefferson, B and D—The Bombay Co vs Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne, G and S—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

417-86—Payne, G and S—Haji Bakirvalad Shaik Saheb Faki and others vs Shaik Abdool Guffoor and others—Bomonji and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

326-87—Pestonji and B—Burjorji Framji Lalee and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and B, and in person.

362-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Sorabji Edulji Ghaswala and another vs Jewanji Pestonji Appoo and others—Pestonji and C.

211-87—Khanderao M—Cowasji Nowraji Damla vs Dhunbai—A F Turner.

258-87—Pestonji and R—Pranjewandas Samuldass and another vs Govind Ramji—Bomonji and H.

526-87—Winter, B and B—Cursetji Sorabji Vacha Ghandy vs Curmally Joosub—Thakurdas, D and C.

109-87—Payne, G and S—Kallianji Ludha vs Dhurumsey Tricum—Thakordas, D and C,

482-86—Payne, G and S—Kallianji Ludha vs Dhurumsey Tricum—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

466-87—Nanu and H—J J de Silva vs L M de Miranda and another—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

489-87—Craigie, L. and O.—A. Harvey and another vs. R. Beadle.—Hore, C. and B.

496-87—Tobin and R.—Hoorbai vs. Ally Saya and another.—E. Wilkin.

498-87—In person,—(a pauper)—Bala Rowji Palkern vs. Kondaji Beherapa Mahajun—In person.

499-87—In person—(a pauper)—Hormusji Sorabji Sassoori *alias* Shroff vs. Jamsetji Edulji *alias* J. B. Shroff.—In person.

504-87—D. S. Garud—Abdool Guffur and others vs. Moulvie Nijamudin—In person.

505-87—D. S. Garud—Abaji Babaji Shingari vs. Rackmabai and another.—In person.

506-87—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Gopal Thakersey and another vs. Thakersey Mowji and others—Mansuklal and D.

REFERRING to a letter bearing the signature of William O'Brien and dated from Tullamore, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* recently, the *Daily News* says :—" A *Government Gazette*, issued recently at Bombay, contained the remarkable announcement that at the Governor's Levée " European gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in frock-coat or coloured trousers and white or buff waist-coat." Some local wag who was well up in home news immediately wrote a letter to the newspapers, signed William O'Brien, dated Tullamore, and headed " Breeches of Etiquette." It stated that if he might go to the levée and had to choose between a frock-coat and coloured trousers, it would be more convenient for him to go in a frock-coat. " My trousers," he added, " are not coloured, but collared, and I take it very kindly of your local authorities that they have brought the sartorial rules of the Presidency down to the level of a poor *sans culotte* like myself." Next day a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* appeared with a corrected announcement supplying words which the Government printer had evidently accidentally omitted from the previous intimation. According to this, European gentlemen not wearing uniform were to appear in a frock coat or dress-coat with white or coloured trousers and white or buff waist-coat. The order as amended escaped ridicule, but led to some further criticism upon the Government taste in dress.

MADRAS RAILWAY GUARDS.

THE following reply has been given to a petition of the Madras Railway Guards by the Traffic Manager :—

The petition from the Guards employed on your Division has been laid before the Agent and Manager, and I am instructed to say that after making a comparison of the rates of pay, &c., disbursed by the—South Indian, Nizam's, Southern Mahratta, B B and C. I and G. I. P—Railways, it has only been found possible to comply in a small measure with the wishes of the memorialists. In the matter of leave, the Locomotive Superintendent has pointed out that his men being daily paid servants are not granted leave with pay and on one of the Railways referred to, this course is followed out with respect to the guards. It has been ruled that from the 1st instant, servants of the Traffic Department of this Railway who have served for one year shall be eligible for the following privilege leave on full pay. Under ten years service fifteen days leave yearly ; over ten years' service one month's leave. The higher rates of pay granted to Guards employed by the Madras Railway are considered to more than cover the batta allowances granted by four of the other Railways referred to. Good conduct money is only granted by the G. I. P. Railway, and as the circumstance of the G. I. P. Railway and the Madras Railways are altogether different, it has been ruled that good conduct money cannot be granted to Guards employed on the Madras Railway. Each Guard will, hereafter receive four new suits of white clothing yearly, and every Guard who has been 12 months in the service will receive a suit of blue cloth clothing which will be renewed at the end of three years at the Company's expense. Guards will be allowed to retain their old clothing so long as they remain in the service.

Length of service does not constitute a claim to promotion. Increased pay in the grade in which a Guard may be serving, though combined with smartness, activity and attendance to duty, long service is considered and will still be considered when men are selected for promotion to a higher grade. Some of the Railways referred to do not provide house-accommodation for married Guards, but build only running bungalows, additional bungalows for Guards are being built yearly, but the question of House accommodation is a very large one, and is now under the special consideration of the Agent and Manager. In no case is a Guard asked to pay the full rent of the house he occupies, and the debit to the Department on account of house rent which is not recovered from Guards, is already a very large one. The men themselves add very considerably to the difficulty by marrying before they are in a position to keep wives or families, and by introducing to bungalows relatives whom the company does not undertake to provide accommodation for.

BENGAL.

COOLIES FOR THE DUTCH COLONIES.—Two officials, Mr. Lavino, Consul-General for the Netherlands at Singapur and Mr. Van Ryn von Allkemade, of the Netherlands Indian Civil Service, have lately been engaged in negotiating at Calcutta the extension of the Indian Emigration Act to the Dutch Colonies in the East. The area of the eastern islands is materially over 700,000 square miles, or nearly as much as that of British India, which is, excluding Native States, 760,000 square miles, of which one-sixth is uncultivable land. The land held by the Dutch is, much of it, rich, nearly all culturable, while forests abound. Capital is pouring into it, and only labour is wanting. Chinese are being already sent in shiploads by coolie-contractors at Hongkong and Singapur. But from the planters in Sumatra the cry comes for Indian coolies.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA—During the week ended the 11th of Feb., there were 235 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 28·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 262 deaths, and the death-rate was 31·5 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 31 from cholera, 19 from dysentery, 57 from fevers, 20 tetanus, and 2 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—1 Non-Asiatics, 11 Mixed Races, 174 Hindus, 48 Mohamedans, and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 11th Feb., was 235 against 262 and 227 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 10. There were 31 deaths from cholera, against 29 and 16 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 57 and 30 respectively, against 86 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·3 per mille per annum, against 27·9 the mean of the last five years.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE KHARIF SEASON.—The irrigation operations in the North-West Provinces for the " kharif " season, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, 1887, are chiefly notable on account of the increase of the irrigated area under sugarcane. The total area irrigated during the " kharif," 1887 was 650,507 acres, an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 60,689 acres, or 10·20 per cent. This increase is confined to the early " kharif" crops,—sugarcane and indigo. There was no general fall of rain until the first week in July ; during the latter part of the month and throughout August and September the rainfall was ample and well distributed, and, except for rice in a few localities, there was absolutely no demand for canal water. The assessments on account of occupier's rate amounted to Rs. 19,95,753 as against Rs. 17,57,488 in 1886 ; an increase of Rs. 2,38,265, or 13·50 per cent. Sugarcane shows an increase of 28,481 acres ; and indigo, which showed such a marked decrease during the two previous years, now shows a tendency to recover, the area irrigated exceeding that of the previous year by 48,775 acres. A decrease of 16,410 acres under rice is due to the late commencement of the rains, and is chiefly confined to the Terai and Bhabar Canals. The area of irrigated maize depends almost entirely on the nature of the rainfall, and the fluctuations in the crop are markedly shown in the returns for the last six years. 1887 was an exceptionally favourable year for maize. There was continuous rain all through the three months, and in consequence only the maize sown on the gauhan lands (which always take water) needed irrigation.

THE OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

SHORTLY after the Mogoung column reached Sekaw, on the 1st February, an attack on Lieutenant O'Donnell's party was made by dacoits which was repulsed with a loss on our side of one Ghoorkha wounded.

In the Minbu district Captain Jones' column is pressing Ottama. The rebel chief's camp was surprised near Pylanjaw a short time ago, and one dacoit was killed, four were wounded and eleven made prisoners : a quantity of arms was also captured. Ottama, however, escaped.

Lieutenant Hunter has been active in the Pagyi district, and surprised and captured a number of dacoits, including two important rebel leaders.

Sir George White, accompanied by Brigadier-General Collett, has been making a tour in the Shan Hills. He has visited Pwela, Fort Stedman and Toungyi. There are said to be many excellent sites for sanitaria on the Shan plateau at heights of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level. One of these, Pwela, was tried last year and found exceptionally healthy, and a further experiment will be made this year. The importance of having sanitaria in the hills for troops in a country like Upper Burma can hardly be over-estimated.

ATTACKED BY SHARKS.

THE *Sind Times*

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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BY
TODAR MAL.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

CONSOLS recovered ⅛ per cent. of Monday's sharp decline yesterday, and were quoted at 102⅛ ; but, in Paris Rentes remained at 106½. There was an advance of 1-16d. in Silver at Reuter's quotation of 44 1-16d. per oz. ; Rupee Paper, however, was unaltered at £68½ for Fours, and £73½ for 4½ per cents. Indian Sterling Loan had declined ¼ per cent., say, to 104½. The Indian Council sold an extra four lakhs of Bills on Calcutta, at the previous day's rate of 1s. 4 15-16d. The Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4 11-16d.

In the Mincing Lane Markets Linseed was still easy, but without further movement in price. Rapeseed was flat, and 6d. per quarter lower to arrive for Calcutta Brown. Yellow (the price of which has not been wired for some time), was worth 34s. per quarter to arrive. Coffee also was flat, and Middling Plantation was 2s. per cwt. down at 80s. Medium Mysore was unaltered at 83s. per cwt. The Market for Indian Wheat continued dull in tone, but quotations come unchanged.

COTTON closed quiet in Liverpool last evening, the total sales, which were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats, having exceeded the morning's forecast by 2,000 bales. There was again no change whatever in Spot prices ; and in American Arrivals the only alteration was an advance of 1-64d. in all positions excepting April-May, for which they were quoted as before.

The New York Market keeps steady, yesterday's quotations for ready Cotton and June Futures being still 10 9-16 cents, and 10·70 cents, respectively. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales, which is pretty heavy, and make the figures to date for the three years compare as follows :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts	13,000	18,000	17,000
Three days' date	34,000	51,000	49,000
Since 1st Sept.	1887. 4,784,000	4,719,000	4,463,000

Here we have had another quiet day in Cotton. There has been little or no enquiry from exporters, and, in the absence of stimulating advices from the centres of the trade, other operators are holding back. Meanwhile, however, dealers decline to make concessions, and quotations generally show no change to speak of from those current yesterday. Bengals continue to attract most attention, and form the bulk of the limited transactions in ready stuff reported to day, some 800 bales having been taken, at Rs. 185 to Rs. 188 per candy, according to quality. About 300 bales of Mowa also changed hands at Rs. 221-2, and, together with a few hundred bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 204, and Veraval, at Rs. 205-8, complete the day's purchases. A few hundred bales of New Dharwar, for May delivery, have been contracted for at 209½ ; but generally speaking, there is little demand for Arrival Cotton from any quarter. A few lots of Broach of about "Fine" class have arrived, and are offered at Rs. 245-6 per candy.

WHEAT.—No further business of importance has transpired in contracts for the new crop, and quotations for these and for old Ekdani remain as last quoted.

SEEDS.—In *Linseed* we have to report a further drop of one anna per cwt. in ready Seed at Rs. 5-13-0 to Rs. 6-0-0 per cwt. The reduction in price, however, has not so far led to any increase in business, hardly any transactions being reported. Quotations for other descriptions remain as before ; but there is nothing doing to test prices.

FREIGHTS.—There is no improvement in the tone of this market which continues quiet, without quotable alteration in rates. A steamer put on the berth for Dunkirk at 18s. 9d. has engaged about 2,000 tons of cargo for March shipment.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,912 bales.
Wheat	11,140 cwts
Linseed	4,166 "
Gingelly	5,069 "
Groundnuts	7,943 "

EXCHANGE.—Owing principally to the news of rather higher rates in Calcutta, our market has been firmer to-day, and though the feeling at closing is quiet, we still quote demand Bank Bills a trifle above yesterday's rate. Mercantile Paper continues to come out slowly, and we call 3 months' sight Credits unchanged from yesterday's quotations both ready and for Future delivery. At the same time there is but a limited demand for Bank Bills. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 29-32d. to 15-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5d. "
Credits, 3 "	1s. 5 1-16d. "
Francs, 3 "	1·80 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at yesterday's rates of 97 13-16 for Fours for Cash, 97⅜ for the next account, and 97 9-16 for the end of March settlement, and with not much business passing. The quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper is put up to 103⅜ to 104 ; but it is almost nominal.

SHARES have been a very quiet market to-day, the demand for Mill scrip having quite subsided for the moment, and there being nothing much doing on any other line. Jevraz Balloo shares are Rs. 2½ lower. New Berar Press have declined Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher. We hear that a lot of 50 New Oriental Bank £10 sterling shares have been sold at Rs. 153 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	776½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	265xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	715
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	245
National Bank of India	37,320	125		5 pct.	125

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	625
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	275
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,975
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	125	Rs. 5	7½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 70	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	00
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs	600

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200	10 / 5 p ct.	185 / 135
Badman Pile &Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	152
Bapty Co., Ld.	525	..	185	Rs. 14	52
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	..	500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour MillCo.	750	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	185
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	80
Bombay & Burmah trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,615
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33⅓	650
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	525
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	8,000	100	100	Rs. 10	69
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Nandee Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	90
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	900	1,000	R 9	340
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1 s	9 p.c.	93
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	all p	40 / 125
W. Mody & Co	1,000	200			

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUME HENDERSON—February 18, at Surat, the wife of H. J. Hume Henderson, Bombay District Police, of a son.

DEATH.

PARUKH—February 22, at 33, Hornby Road, Fort, Ardesarjee, the only son of Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Esq., aged 17. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AHSANOLLAH—February 16, at Ahsun Munzil, Dacca, the wife of Nawab Ahsanollah, of a daughter.

BELL—February 14, at Dharam, T E, the wife of H J Bell, of a son.

MCCLEVERTY—February 16, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Lieut-Colonel J McCleverty, 2nd Battalion, "the Sherwood Foresters "Derbyshire Regiment," of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BION—KEMP—February 1, at the Baptist Church Monghyr, by the Rev R Bion, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev B Evans, Walter Arnold Bion to Helen Maud, eldest daughter of the late Mr Wilfred Kemp, and grand-daughter of Geo Thomas, Esq. of Monghyr.

HANSEN—DOBSON—February 16, at St James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev W Kitchen, Henry Forcade Hansen, to Isabella Mabel, fifth daughter of F H Dobson, Esq. Supdt of the Moulmein Jail.

LE PATOURÉL—BOHENBOCKEN—February 11, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A Kitchen, Paul Baugh Le Patourl to Ella youngest daughter of G D Bohenbocken.

MACGREGOR—CRAWFORD—February 16, at St John's, Calcutta, by the Rev J H Taylor, Alexander MacGregor, son of Donald MacGregor, of Lock Alsh, Scotland, to Emily Bolton, second daughter of the late Franklin Crawford, P and O Company's Service.

DEATHS.

CONNELL—February 13, at Darbhanga, Mrs W H Jones, aged 70 years.

CONNELL—February 13, at Dum Dum, of croup, Francis Austen Joseph, the dearly beloved and eldest son of Mr and Mrs D Connell, aged 3 years, 1 month and 17 days.

JONES—February 13, at Durbhanga, Mrs W H Jones, aged 70 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

ALL who are interested in the future of the Indian wheat trade, of which Bombay is destined to be the great port of departure, will do well to read and make a note of the valuable letter in yesterday's issue sent us from Toronto by the Anglo-Indian who is proceeding to England by the new Canadian Pacific route. As he points out the Canadian Dominion, including as it does Manitoba where the yield of wheat is unexampled, must, as a wheat-producing country, prove one of the most formidable competitors against which India will have to contend in the European markets. It is, therefore, very advisable to pay particular attention to the methods adopted there for the classification and economical handling and transport of wheat. The whole business is organised on the most approved principles, and our correspondent observes that the study of the modes of handling grain in the corn-producing districts, would soon force the conviction that considerable improvements could be introduced into the grain and seed trades of India. The grain is brought by the wagon load in sacks to the "elevator" on a railway near one or other of the centres of production. The elevator is in some cases capable of holding upwards of a million of bushels and the corn, having been emptied into hoppers and weighed, is "elevated" by buckets on an endless band to a height of eighty feet, and then shot into bins where it is kept until it is sent down a shoot into railway trucks for transport to the nearest port. When the cultivator delivers his wheat at the elevator he gets a receipt for the quantity, the grade or class of the wheat being specified ; he has nothing to do but to get cash for the receipt and return to his farm. The sampling and the storing in the midst of the corn-producing districts facilitates business at both ends, and encourages the farmers to bring to the elevator clean grain of a good class. When an order comes from the exporter, wheat of the class ordered is run out into trucks carrying forty thousand pounds of grain in bulk. An ingenious contrivance enables two men to empty one of these trucks in ten minutes without fatigue or trouble. The Canadians cannot understand how, in India, wheat is very literally "handled" throughout, labour saving machinery being regarded as indispensable to trade on a vast scale. Of the scale on which the business is carried on in America, we may judge from the fact that elevators, capable of storing two millions of bushels are in course of construction at Chicago. These enormous receptacles for the storage of grain until there is a demand for it, are built of timber, which is far cheaper in America than it is in India.

Our correspondent very suggestively gives the price of planks of the kind used for the construction of elevators as selling in San Francisco at seven dollars (twenty-one rupees) the thousand feet, one inch thick. He is of opinion that even with the addition of freight American timber could be profitably imported for the construction of warehouses in India. It might be worth the while of enterprising persons to see whether it would not be remunerative to import from America timber for building not only large stores for grain, but for dwelling houses so as to save some of the heavy cost entailed by the use of teak for such purposes. A few American houses constructed of pine were brought to Bombay some years since ; they were certainly more economical than the usual structures, and they stand the climate and even the white ants very well. One of them was erected at Matheran, and has outlasted more costly buildings. The Municipal regulations would stand in the way of constructing timber houses in the town adjacent to other buildings, but for suburban villas in isolated compounds that objection would not apply. Now that the demand for house accommodation has outstripped the supply, there might be found to be scope for a trade in imported American villas. All Rangoon is built of planks on sites held on a fifteen years lease, and a very well built and imposing looking city it is. Rangoon gets its teak much cheaper than that commodity can be purchased in Bombay. The Australian woods are as lasting as teak, but being more hard in the grain they are difficult to work up. If "elevators" and cheap houses are to become possible at this side of India, American timber will doubtless be found indispensable. Our correspondent gives it as his opinion that grain cleaning and grain storing must be carried out in India on the system adopted in America if we are to hold our own in the European markets against American competition. The cost of elevators of stone and mortar may be considered prohibitive, and to that fact may probably be attributed the failure of Sir Bradford Leslie's endeavour some years since to get the grain dealers and merchants of the other side of India to co-operate with him in introducing grain-cleaning and storing-houses similar to those in use in America.

That the opening up of the wheat-producing regions of the Canadian Dominion by the great Pacific Railway will lead to an important development of the Canadian trade in wheat may be admitted. It is one of the factors to be taken into consideration in forecasting the future of the Indian wheat trade. While in this country there is an abundance of cheap manual labour, all other materials necessary for the development of a great commerce are more abundant in America. In the Western Continent there is more complete system of water carriage to begin with, and there is an abundance of cheap timber for the construction of railways and warehouses. There is also an amount of coal which, though hitherto less considered than the oil-supply, is destined in the immediate future to make American competition very serious. In Nova Scotia, at the western end of the new Pacific Railway, there exists the greatest coal formation yet discovered, seventy-six coal beds one under another to the depth of two and three quarter miles. At the western extremity of the Railway there is a supply of bituminous coal which the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, our future Viceroy, in October last pronounced to be sufficient for all the navies of the world. All the coal of that kind on the west side of the American Continent is to be found in Vancouvers Island justifying Lord Lansdowne in the opinion that the port of Esquimault will at no distant day become a great naval station and one of the greatest and most important strongholds of the empire. With an abundance of coal to cheapen transport by rail and steam, the produce of the inexhaustible wheat fields of Canada will be placed in the European markets in formidable quantity. This competition may be expected to grow in severity, while the competition that has hitherto been most dreaded—that of the United States—may be expected to diminish as the population increases and the raising of beef and mutton for home consumption becomes more profitable than the culture of wheat. The effect of the opening up of the interior of the Dominion by railway communication between the two oceans can scarcely be overrated. Lord Lansdowne bore testimony to the magnitude and purpose of that great undertaking in a speech at Winnipeg, when he spoke of "the courage, the audacity of this great national work as without a parallel in the history of similar undertakings." His Lordship dwelt on the stupendous character of the work which surmounts a maze of mountains through which no path, not even a hunter's trail, had been carried. "By the vigour with which this enterprise has been carried out," said the Governor-General, "you have shown your intention of leaving nothing undone for the material and political consolidation of the Dominion." Coming to India with his mind full of the "consciousness that the present generation" in Canada "is not to shape the fortunes of that country on selfish ends or temporary convenience" we may hope to find the new Viceroy willing to labour in the same spirit for the development of the fortunes of India, which with its two hundred and fifty millions of people claims a hundredfold the sympathetic co-operation afforded the five millions of Canada in shaping the fortunes of their country.

THE Aden Chamber of Commerce has completed the first year of its existence, and the report which it has just issued shows that it has made vigilant use of its opportunities for promoting the interests of the port. The Chamber has already justified its existence by making representations on the Aden Port Trust Bill which we are told have resulted in all their views, with only some trifling exceptions, being met by the Government. In some other matters they have not been so fortunate. The policy of the local administration, as we pointed out a few weeks since, is to make a New Aden at Shaikh Othman, and people who have money invested in business or in house property in the Crater are not unnaturally concerned at this. The Chamber are told in an official letter which accompanies the report that the Resident is of opinion that when the railway is laid and the channel of the Shaikh Othman creek deepened, it will be more convenient and cheaper for merchants to have their premises at that place, and that after this warning those who may in future suffer by remaining in the Crater will have only themselves to blame. On a question of military expediency the Resident would be more competent to pronounce than the Chamber of Commerce, who, if they are reasonable men, will give all weight to the military considerations which must prevail in determining what shall be done in and with Aden Fortress. They admit, indeed, in their letter to the Resident, that it is necessary to keep the population of the Fortress as low as possible But when the question is one of cheapness and commercial convenience we should be disposed, on the whole, to regard the Chamber as better witnesses than the Residency, and very much to doubt, even when we have official word for it, whether the removal of the labouring population of a busy port to a village six miles off can be effected without inconvenience to trade. The Chamber had quite sufficient justification in bringing the whole question before the Government of Bombay, and as a result of their intervention they have received an assurance that the Resident of Aden will adopt no new policy without the orders of Government, and that Government will pass no orders without giving their fullest consideration to the interests of commerce. At the same time, as an indication of the policy which the Aden authorities have already adopted, and which not being a new policy they can presumably put in practice without the order of Government, it may be stated that the Resident has officially informed the Chamber of Commerce that he cannot recommend any one to enter into leases or contracts which necessitate the employment of premises within the Fortress of Aden. Evidently the times will give occupation enough to the Chamber if it means to remit the change of its name to the Shaikh Othman Chamber of Commerce.

THE interesting question of the exact extent to which Lord Salisbury has committed England to take part in the war which he believes will break out suddenly and unexpectedly, but probably not before the spring, is the subject of one or two disquieting references in Sir Charles Dilke's fourth article on the present state of the British Army. While Lord Salisbury thinks war will come in the spring, and doubts whether we shall be able to keep out of it, he denies that he has entered into any engagement with the Central Powers. This denial scarcely extends to a possible or intended engagement with Italy, as recent telegrams have shown. But Sir Charles speaks of the danger, which in another form has been already pointed out in these columns, that if we identify ourselves ostensibly with the allies without entering into a complete alliance with them, we may find that we shall have to defend ourselves single-handed, if Russia, or Russia and France, find that it is best to give up all idea of fighting the Central Powers. Suppose Russia, having to keep the peace in Europe, turns her attention to Asia, will the gratitude of the Central Powers give us an ally in the field, or shall we have to fight alone ? How far can we count on those Powers for the defence of London, and the coaling stations, against France, or of Afghanistan against Russia ? To these questions the only reply that can be given is that Lord Salisbury has made his decision ; it is his ideal of policy to wish well to those who fight for the *status quo*, but to enter into no definite engagement with them—except possibly in the case of Italy. The conclusion drawn by the writer in the *Fortnightly Review* is that if this be true we must make ourselves strong enough to fight for our own hand, without allies. This is a somewhat lame conclusion, it seems to us. Would it not be wiser, while it is still time, to ask the Foreign Secretary to reconsider the situation, since he has seen reasons for declining to enter into a binding engagement which would give England allies in the event of a war. Would it not be wise to abstain from adopting an attitude which makes possible enemies of Russia and France, whom we may have to fight, the one in Afghanistan, the other in the Channel ? Lord Salisbury is mistaken if he thinks that he can keep the gate of the Temple of Janus a little ajar ; he should make up his mind to have them open or shut.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, who has been amongst us for some days, leaves Bombay to-day from the Byculla Station by the 9-15 a.m. down train for Poona. His Highness will be received with military honours by one hundred rank-and-file, belonging to the 21st Bombay Infantry, on the station platform ; and a salute of nineteen guns will be fired at the abovenamed hour, in announcement of his Highness' departure, from the Saluting Battery.

A MARINE COURT of enquiry will assemble to-day at the Fort Police Court to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. Amana at Malabar Point. Mr. Crawley-Boevey will be the president of the court which will consist of Captain Bean, I. N., and Captain Parfitt of the P. and O. s.s. Surat.

ANOTHER Parsee Cricket team is after all going to England and the members have already engaged passages by the Austrian Lloyd's steam-ship Poseidan, leaving Bombay on the 7th May next.

MR. CORDERY has been on a short visit to Khandalla with his sister Mrs Jex Blake, who has recovered from her recent severe illness.

THE statement that Senhor Cardoso de Carvalho, Governor-General of Goa, was shortly to retire from India, appears to have been unfounded.

THE horses and ponies running in the Gymkhana Sky Races will be measured at the Race-stand at 7 a.m. on Saturday morning. The ordinaries will take place at the Gymkhana on Tuesday and Friday next week.

MR. MACAULIFFE has applied to have the case for defamation brought against him by Mr. Browne, transferred to another province. He followed this course also, we believe, with regard to the former case brought against him by Mr. Browne. The Government of the Punjab sent on his letter to that effect to the Chief Court for opinion, but the Chief Court, we understand, thought no expression of opinion to be necessary.

SIR

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HEALTH OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

SAN REMO, FEB. 21.

The latest bulletin published regarding the health of the Crown Prince states that his Highness is rather better, but his state still gives cause for considerable anxiety.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, FEB. 21.

The Emperor William is extremely anxious to go to San Remo to see his son, but his physicians are doing their best to dissuade him from attempting the journey.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES TREATY.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The substance of the North American Fisheries Treaty, just concluded between Canada and the United States, has been made known.

It grants reciprocal privileges to both parties, and a mixed Commission will be appointed to delimitate forbidden waters, while a *modus vivendi* has been arranged, pending the ratification of the Treaty by the Governments of the Signatories.

THE EAST INDIA STATION.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Edmund Robert Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., has been appointed to the command of the East India Station in succession to Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, K.C.B.

Admiral Fremantle leaves London, to take up his appointment, on the 21st March.

THE RUSSIAN CONCENTRATION.

BUCHAREST, FEB. 22.

The Russians still continue concentrating men on the Galician Frontier, and in a month from now they will have 100,000 more troops in position.

INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE S. S. JOHN LAWRENCE. *

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The case will be sufficiently met by directing that Mr. Bushby be severely censured and required to refund at once through the Commissioners the honorarium received. He should be warned that any further transgression of the agreement in this respect will result in his powers of survey being withdrawn.

The Governor considers that on his return from leave Mr. Duff Bruce should be called upon by the Commissioners to submit an explanation of his action. As a servant of the Government he must be well aware that no public servant is entitled to receive any emolument, direct or indirect, for any public service rendered by him beyond the salary attached to his appointment. Mr. Bushby pleads that when he received sanction it naturally followed that he expected some fee for the work. Such a plea is opposed to the regulations of the public service, and Mr Duff Bruce must explain how far it had his countenance when he gave the permission, which he Commissioners have ascertained he did give.

* The first portion of this telegram appeared in yesterday's issue.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 22.

Mr. Paul and Mr. Bernard have returned from Sikkim and reported that their interview with the Raja has been barren of results.

Sir Charles Bernard expects to reach Bombay on March 25. This puts an end to rumours regarding his retirement.

APPOINTMENTS IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 22.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur is re-appointed additional member of Council. and that the Rajah of Venkatagiri is appointed member in place of the Maharajah of Vizianagram.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, FEB. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this evening.

ADEN, FEB. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this afternoon.

FEB. 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Elektra, which left Bombay on the evening of the 15th instant, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 22.

The Italian steamer Bormida arrived here yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lb. Shirtings	5 1/2
8¼ lb. Snirtings	6 1/2
40s. Mules Twist	9¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
Bar Silver	44 1-16
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
4 per cent. Government Securities	68⅝
4½ per cent. do.	73½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at 2-30 p.m. this day.

THE Nizam's Government has applied to the Government of India to extend to the Judge of the Suburban Court the powers of a Justice of the Peace to enable him to try cases against Europeans under the Chudderghaut Municipal bye-laws.

PLANS and estimates have been sanctioned for the construction of a new Court-house for the Presidency Magistrate, Police Station and Fire-Engine room at Madras on a site to the south of the Telegraph Office. The construction of a combined Registration Office, Vaccine Depot, and Police station is also to be undertaken, and the plans and estimates have been transferred to the Public Works Department for execution.

THE death is announced of Miss Walter, daughter of Sir Edward Walter, which occurred on board the P. and O. steamer Rohilla on the 11th instant, a day after leaving Madras. Miss Walter was apparently in perfect health on leaving Calcutta, and, although seized with illness on the following day, she had quite recovered when Madras was reached. A telegram from Colombo, however, conveys the sad news of her death at sea, the cause assigned being cholera. The Rohilla was quarantined at Colombo for forty-eight hours, and sailed thence on Friday. Everyone on board was then in perfect health. Sir Edward Walter, with his daughter, had been on a holiday visit to India.

THE HOME-COMING OF THE GAEKWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 21.

THE special train conveying H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Saheb, H. E. the Dewan Saheb, Mr. Elliot, Political Officer in attendance, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Baroda State, with officers and numerous followers, left Bombay last night, at 10 o'clock, and arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day. The ruler, on whose acts the destiny of the Baroda State, with its varied subjects, considerably depends, having returned in good health after a long sojourn in Europe (such prolonged absence of their sovereigns being hitherto unknown to the Baroda people), all Baroda turned out long before dawn to pay homage to their prince and princess. Everyone vied with his neighbour to catch a first glimpse of the Maharaja and his consort. Even the people in the remote districts were not wanting in a desire to show their loyalty and affection. Both rich and poor from outlying towns and villages flooded the city, to join the inhabitants of this progressive city in paying a tribute of respect and proving the allegiance they owe to their sovereign. If the Gaekwar is not at the head of the native princes of India in point of precedence, he has by a combination of scholarly education, liberal feeling and urbanity not only achieved immense popularity, but stands at present unrivalled for enlightenment and consideration for his subjects.

When the special entered the precincts of the Gaekwari dominions, it stopped for five minutes at Nowsari, when the people, in spite of the chill of the night, displayed their loyalty and the great joy that had gladdened their hearts at the sight of their good sovereign, by lighting brilliantly the railway station and decorating it with banneretts, evergreens, &c. Refreshments, garlands, attar, &c., were presented. The officers of this important district were not behind the public and had richly caparisoned elephants, military police, band and the other accompaniments of oriental state at the station.

The booming of 21 British guns announced the arrival of his Highness and the Maharani at Baroda. The railway station, the road leading to Makarpura through the heart of the capital, and the Gendi Gate were embellished with arcades of evergreens, flags, banners, bunting of very description and decorations of various kinds. The *route* was lined by the Gaekwari regiments of infantry and cavalry with bands, gold and silver guns, richly caparisoned elephants, and horses and all the other paraphernalia of state.

The Agent to the Governor-General and his assistants with all the ladies and gentlemen of the British Camp were present on the station platform, with a British guard of honor, to offer a cordial welcome. The Gaekwari officials, nobility, sirdars, darakdars, assamdars were also present. On his Highness alighting from a saloon, specially made for his use, a deputation from the citizens of Baroda waited on him and requested him to receive an address of welcome. The Maharaja having taken his seat on a silver sofa, his subjects showered upon him flowers of gold and silver. Mr. Gangadhar Yeshwant (grandson of the Chief Banker and a former Dewan here, the late Mr. Gopalrao Myral) read in a clear voice an address, which was encased in a silver casket and presented to his Highness.

The Maharaja Saheb made a suitable reply, thanking them for this expression of their very kind feelings towards him. He said he was much pleased to find that his rule was popular, a fact which would encourage him to continue that policy which had met with their approval.

The booming of the Gaekwari guns, and the music of the massed bands, intimated to those who were eager to see his Highness, that the Gaekwar had left the station for his residence at Makarpura. The streets and byelanes were thronged with people, who had also taken full possession of the housetops and the windows. His Highness was immensely cheered as he drove past, and flowers and Brahminical blessings were showered upon him. The procession halted at the College, Zampa, Dhakjiswada, Raopura, the Boys and Girls' schools, Pimpla Gate, Laharipura Gate, and other places, when his Highness was almost buried under the immense quantities of floral offerings which were made by his people.

The day has been observed as a holiday, and consequently all public offices are closed. To-night the city is brilliant with illuminations ; to-morrow his Highness receives visitors.

The Gaekwar looks very well indeed. His smiling countenance and extreme condescension to the poorest as to the richest pleased all Baroda.

The festivities which have taken place to-day will be long remembered by the thousands of people who took part in them as transcending anything of the kind previously attempted.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your granting me some place in your journal, to point out how mischievously the technicalities of the law, relating to the Municipalities, affect the interests of persons holding small estates, and mainly dependent on the income derived.

You are aware that landlords have to pay every six months the consolidated taxes at the rate of 8 per cent. on the net proceeds of rent, but most of them raise from their tenants portion of the taxes that remains after deducting therefrom the 4 per. cent. assessment. This goes directly to the Municipal coffers, and yet the Municipal Department, taking advantage of legal technicalities, considers the portion of the consolidated taxes (light and police) as portion of the rent acquired by the landlord, and thus increases the valuation of the estate on which the total amount is assessed. On the other hand the halalcore and water taxes, which are paid by the tenants, are not included in the rental. That property should be overburdened in the manner pointed out above is a defect of the existing Municipal law, and I would request the Corporation to see that it is removed from the Bill that is soon to become law.—Yours, &c.,

A RATEPAYER.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your journal, to call the attention of the Health Officer and others, who may be concerned, to the horrible stench emanating from a lot of rubbish situated just opposite to the Victoria Terminus (west side) between the two tram lines.—Yours, &c.,

B. G.

GAS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a meeting of the Corporation on the 20th inst. Mr. K. N. Kabrajee is reported to have drawn the attention of the meeting to the bad quality of the gas with which the lamps in the city were lighted and contrasted them with the kerosine-oil lamps fixed at the stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The comparison is rather absurd, because in one place a dozen lamps or so are fixed pretty closely together, and in the other *two* gas lamps are on the road 150ft. apart. As regards the quality of the gas, Mr. Kabrajee as a Corporator must know that the illuminating power, as fixed by the contract, is equal to 12 candles, and as the Municipality have a photometrical apparatus of their own they will be able to ascertain from their Inspector of Lighting who, it is presumed, tests the gas, that for the past three years the quality has invariably been over 14 candle power. This standard is higher than in continental cities in Europe, and nearly as high as in the principal towns of England. The lights themselves are larger than in London, but where the difference is, is in the distance between the lamps. In Bombay, in some of the principal streets, the distance is over 200 ft. instead of 120 to 150 ft. as they should be. It must be remembered also that in Europe the shops greatly assist in lighting a thoroughfare, but in Bombay one has to depend on public lamps alone. If Mr. Kabrajee wishes to make a fair comparison between gas lamps and kerosine-oil, I would recommend him to walk some evening up Gibbs and Peddar Roads, or some of the roads across the Flats. He must, however, be careful not to fall into the main drain, as the kerosine oil lamps give but a very faint glimmer in those localities.—Yours, &c.,

L. PENNY,

Engineer and Manager, Bombay Gas Co., Ld.

Feb. 22.

SEVERAL washings for diamonds have been made by Mr. Lowenski at the diamond fields in the Hyderabad State ; but as yet without success. The Company have sent out a number of large and expensive machines, for which, however, there is up to date little prospect of employment. The Mining Company, however, have some reason for consolation for their failure in this particular branch of their operations by the indications that have been discovered of the existence of gold in the Raichore Doab.

THE COTTON CROPS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MR. J. MUIR MACKENZIE, the Acting Director of Agriculture, has submitted to Government the following forecast for the Cotton crop of the late districts of the Presidency—*i.e.*, the districts in which the crop is sown in August and September :—

The latest reports show the area sown at 4,560,752, or slightly above that of last year and 10·2 per cent above the average of three years ending 1886-87.

From the appended statement it will be seen that Gujarat and Gujarat States show increases over last year by about 14 and 4½ per cent., respectively, while the Karnatak and the Southern Maratha Country States show decreases by about 7½ and 8 per cent. The increase in Gujarat and the Gujarat States is due to favourable rain at sowing time, while the decrease in the Karnatak and in the Southern Maratha Country States may be traced to three causes—the exceptionally large cotton area of 1886-87, the exigencies of rotation, and somewhat less favourable rain at sowing time. The province of Sind also shows a decrease, which on account of the smallness of area under cotton in the province may be ignored.

Excluding that of the Native States for which anna valuation has not been reported in full the outturn of cotton for the British districts is estimated at 336,848 bales, of this Gujarat will contribute 122,730, the Deccan 97,233, and the Karnatak 116,885 bales. In the absence of formulæ details similar estimates cannot be made for the Province of Sind.

GUJARAT.

AHMEDABAD.—The area under cotton this year is 405,292 acres or 13·74 per cent. more than last year and 57·9 per cent. above average.

The chief cotton growing talukas are Viramgaum, Dholka, Dhanduka and Sanand. In the last three talukas, owing to want of timely rain, there is a considerable decrease, but it is more than outweighed by abnormal increase in Viramgaum. The season on the whole was unfavourable. The September rain fell for the first two or three days, and was followed by a prolonged break lasting to the end of October. The timely rain in early November revived the crops. But the abnormal rain of December almost everywhere, and the cloudy weather and showers of rain in January, totally, damaged the crop. Its condition is now middling. The yield is estimated at 5 annas in Viramgaum and Sanand, and 10 annas in Dholka and 11 annas in Dhandhuka, and the total outturn at 50,080 bales. Owing to the late season there has been no trade worth reporting.

BROACH.—The area is about 251,769 acres, *i.e.*, 21·53 per cent. above last year and 11·47 per cent. above average. Cotton is grown all over the district. Compared with last year there is a considerable decrease in Ankleshvar, but all other talukas show a large increase, notably Jambusar, where the area has risen from 46,405 to 77,001 acres. The early rain, being both much above the average and well distributed, was favourable to cotton sowing, and on the whole the season was better than elsewhere in Gujarat. The continuous July rain was injurious to the young crops, but a break followed in August, and saved the plants from rotting. In September there was slight and seasonable rain, but the October break considerably damaged the late cotton crop. Rain, however, fell early in November, and saved the otherwise dying crop. The early crop is good and the late middling ; owing to the lateness of season, the late crop is not ready, but the early crop is picked and is being fast brought to market.

The yield is estimated at 15 annas in Ankleshvar, 13 annas in Amod,11 annas in Jambusar, and 10 annas in Broach. The whole outturn is estimated at 53,857 bales. Trade is not brisk, as most of the produce is still lying in the fields.

SURAT.—The cotton soil is confined to the north and the middle of the district, while the southern portion has hardly any area under cotton. The northernmost taluka of Olphad alone has more than 2-5 of the total area. Bardoli shows a slight decrease, but it is counterbalanced by an almost equal increase in Mandvi, due to excessive rain, which prevented any other crops from being sown.

The heavy rain in late July, which continued to the middle of August, damaged the seedlings of early sown cotton and prevented further sowing and resowing. The subsequent break continued so long that it became injurious to the plant, which, however, was relieved by a timely fall in the beginning of September. The late sown crop, however, was in urgent need of heavy rain, but did not get it till the middle of November. On the whole the season has been fair, and the crop is estimated at 12 annas in Olphad and Mandvi, 9 annas in Chorasi, and 6·7 annas elsewhere. The probable outturn would be 16,260 bales. The late crop is reported not ready for market.

KAIRA.—The area under cotton is about 10,140 acres, that is 3·2 per cent. above last year, but 2·33 per cent. below average. Kaira is not a cotton growing district. The largest area (4,951) is in Anand and the smallest (310) in Kapadvanj. In Anand the season was on the whole favourable. A seasonable fall in November made up for a season's deficiency in October. A disease called *mahoto* appeared in Nadiad and did some damage. On the whole, however, the condition is good, estimated yield 20 annas in Anand—a bumper crop, 10 annas in Nadiad, 8 annas in Kapadvanj. The whole outturn is estimated 2,454 bales. No traffic going on, because crop not picked except in Anand, whence about a hundred bales are reported to have been sent to Bombay.

PANCH MAHALS.—Panch Mahals has small area under cotton and almost all in one taluka, Kalol. As there was timely rain for bajri sowing, not even half of last year's cotton was sown with the crop. The early excessive rain stunted the growth of the plant, but a break in September and timely fall in November improved it. The crop is estimated at 10 annas and the outturn at 79 bales. No export trade, as the produce hardly sufficient for local demand.

KARNATAK.

DHARWAR.—Area about 469,800 acres or 4¼ per cent. less than that of last year, but 5¾ per cent. more than average, of this about ¾ is under the indigenous variety, and the remaining ¼ is under the exotic or Dharwar-American cotton. The chief cotton growing talukas are Gadag, Navalgund, Ron, Karajugi and Hubli. In the western talukas of Kalghatagi, Kod and Hangul very little cotton is grown. The decrease is due to considerable cotton areas being replaced with jowari and reserved for wheat. In the black soil talukas in the north-east the August rain was favourable for cotton sowings, which were completed by the end of September, except in Ranebennur, Bankapur and Hangul. In Navalgund, however, owing to excessive rain cotton had to be resown. The heavy ohitra and swati rain gave the weeds such a start that the cotton was stunted. The crop promised well, but the north-east wind set in and blighted the crop in Ranebennur and Bankapur. The reported yield varies from 10 to 17 annas for the indigenous, and 8 to 15 for the exotic.

The estimated outturn is 43,456 bales for the indigenous, and 18,167 for the exotic variety. In Navalgund the new crop commands a high price, and about 1,000 bales are reported to have been exported to Bombay.

BIJAPUR.—Area 360,703 acres or 13·52 per cent. below that of last year, but 27·09 per cent. above average, of this the largest portion is sown with indigenous variety. Only one taluka (Hungund) grows the exotic variety to an appreciable extent. The chief cotton growing talukas are Muddebihal, Hungund and Bagulkot. The decrease is due to want of seasonable rain. After the middle of August there was a general break. At the end of the month some rain fell in Indi, Sindji and Bijapur, where cotton sowing progressed, but it was insufficient elsewhere. The September rain was favourable for sowing, and though in places, and especially in Badami and Bajewadi, excessive rain damaged the crop. The October-November season on the whole was good. But as in Ranebennur (Dharwar) the November north-east winds blighted the crops in Sindji. The yield is said to vary from 6 annas to 10 annas for the indigenous, 4 annas to 6 annas for the exotic variety, and the estimated outturn for the varieties is respectively 25,550 and 653 bales.

BELGAUM.—Area 187,803 or almost equal to that of last year, and 2¼ per cent. above average. The chief cotton growing talukas are Athni, Parasgud, Gokak and Chikodi. Except a small area in Parasgud, which is under exotic cotton, the whole area is under the indigenous variety. By the end of August, cotton sowing was completed only in Athni, where there was good rain. Elsewhere the sowing was retarded to the middle of September. At first the plants were healthy, but subsequently excessive rain prevented hoeing, and the fields were overgrown with weeds. The yield is reported at 15 annas in Parasgud, 12 annas in Belgaum and Gokak, and 10 to 5 annas in other talukas. The outturn is estimated at 26,057 bales. There has been no trade in new cotton owing to the late season.

SIND.

HYDERABAD.—Area estimated at 38,000 or 34 per cent less than last year, and 32 per cent. less than average. The decrease is chiefly due to low and insufficient inundation.

SHIKARPUR.—Area estimated at 8,129 acres or 20 per cent. more than last year and 9 per cent. above average. Increase is due to more cultivation under well irrigation this year. The condition of the crop is fair, and the yield is estimated at 14 annas.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.—Area 2,278 acres or 7·78 per cent. less than last, and 8 per cent. more than average. The decrease is due generally to want of rain, though in Kashmere it was full and led people to cultivate cotton in the wheat fields. The condition of the crop is fair in most parts. The yield is estimated at from 15 to 18 annas.

THAR AND PARKAR.—Area 4,163 acres or 2·03 per cent. more than last year.

KARACHI.—Area 978 acres or 15 per cent. above last year and 48·4 above average. The condition of the crop is average. The yield is estimated at 15 annas.

KHAIRPUR.—Area 2,690 acres. Cotton is not exported from the State, the produce being barely sufficient for local consumption.

GUJARAT STATES.

BARODA.—Area 636,000 acres or about 11 per cent. less than last year, and 6·66 per cent. less than average. The area figures for Native States are only approximately correct. The unseasonableness of the early rain reduced the area under cotton, and the failure of late rain injured the crop particularly in the Kadi division. In the Baroda division flowers were shed owing to cloudy weather and mist. The yield is reported to vary from 8 to 13 annas and the total outturn is estimated at 64,573 bales.

KATHIAWAR.—Area about 18 lakhs or 16½ per cent. above last year and about 4 per cent. above average. Gohilwad has 5½, Halar 4, Jhalawad 4½, and Sorath 4 lakhs. In the Jhalawad and Halar Prants the deficiency of late rain reduced the outturn, and in Jhalawad the recent storms stained the first picking.

CUTCH.—Area under cultivation 207,356 acres or 10¾ per cent. above last year and 9 per cent. above average. Rain was seasonable enough in the earlier part of the season, but failed in the latter part and injured the late sown crop. The yield is reported at 11 annas and the total outturn is estimated at 34,250 bales. Cotton is not ready and so the trade not brisk.

OTHER STATES OF GUJARAT.—Area under cotton about 125,686 acres or 17·89 per cent. above last year and 24·72 above average. Palanpur has 87,000 and Revakantha 28,000, the rest is distributed in other States in small proportions. In Cambay the crop owing to the seasonable fall in November is good, and, except in Bansda where there was late rain, it is fair everywhere. In Cambay the crop is picked and exported. Elsewhere it is not ready. The yield is reported to vary from 20 annas in Cambay and 6 annas in Bansda.

SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

KOLHAPUR.—Area 32,725 acres or a little less than last year and slightly above average. The deficiency of rain in October and unseasonable fall in January injured the crop to a certain extent.

OTHER S. M. STATES.—Area 193,283 acres or 8¾ per cent. below that of last year, but 19¾ per cent. above average. Of these Sangli contains 53,614, Ramdurg, 16,548 ; Jamkhandi, 54,039 ; Mudhol, 30,186 ; Miraj (senior), 16,344, and Miraj (junior), 11,949, and the rest in other states. Of these Sangli has 24,262, Miraj (junior and senior), 15,818 ; Jamkhandi, 22,572 ; and Savnur 3,400 under exotic cotton. Excessive rain in Sangli and unfavourable wind in Jamkhandi injured the crop ; while in Mudhol want of rain and cloudy sky did some damage to the crop. The yield is estimated at 10—12 annas for indigenous and 9 —11 annas for exotic. No trade in the new crop, because not yet ready for market.

THE EUROPEAN WIDOWS' AND PENSIONERS' HOME.

WE are sorry to learn from the report of the European Widows' and Pensioners' Home for the past year that the amount of subscriptions was somewhat smaller than in previous years. No reduction in the amount of assistance has been made, but the closing balance is Rs. 109 less than the opening balance. The present building too, very delapidated, and the public could not assist more deserving charity, no, fewer than forty widows and fifteen children having been kept in comparative comfort during the year, while twenty-five men were looked after and housed during the holidays. Colonel Sparks has now resumed charge of the charity. and it is to be hoped that with the generous help of the public he will be able to continue the work. The following is the report for 1887 :—

The institution affords an asylum for old and worn out soldiers of the Army in India, who, unlike their richer compatriots, have no comfortable competency to look forward to, when their career is closed, and whose pensions are too small to afford them any of the comforts and conveniences so needful to persons of their advanced age. It also affords a safe retreat for European and Eurasian widows and their children, whether their husbands were soldiers or civilians, provided they were left by them in a state of destitution, to most of whom, besides a comfortable room rent free in a well ventilated building, a small monthly allowance is granted from the funds of the institution.

The Home is open to all Christian denominations without distinction.

Owing to the abolition of the local European Army in India and to other changes in the constitution of the Army, the Home has now almost entirely become a Widows' and Orphans' Home.

The public cannot but be aware of the vast and ever increasing amount of indigence and distress among the European and Eurasian population of this city. Had the Committee double the accommodation and four times the funds available, they would find most legitimate use for them. The great need of the Home is evidenced by the fact that the Secretary has at the present time seven deserving cases registered for admission, and on the rumour of there being a room vacant recently, no less than six applications were received asking for it.

During the past year only Rs. 1,918-12-0 were subscribed by the public ; the committee have consequently been unable to do more to the building in the way of repairs than to keep it safe. It is an old building, in the first instance, built in the cheapest style and of jungle wood, and it requires much doing to it to keep it in repair. The committee feel that this building cannot last much longer, and in the view to having shortly to erect another, they have opened a building fund, to which they invite subscriptions. The premises were visited by H. E. the Governor during the last year, and with his approval an application has been made to Government for the grant of a more suitable site, and this application is under the consideration of the Government. As soon as a site is granted, the old premises will be sold and a new building of a more convenient type will be erected.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief has shewn his interest in this institution, not only by accepting the office of Patron, but also by visiting the premises and making a contribution to its funds.

In November Lt.-Col. F. W. Major left for England, and all who knew the great interest and zeal he had for the institution, regret his departure. He has been succeeded by Lt.-Col. Sparks, who has lately returned from England, and who was honorary secretary from 1881 to 1885.

During the past year Mr. M. H. Maju kindly offered to supply each inmate of the Home with a pound of tea monthly. This offer was accepted with the best thanks of the committee.

The best acknowledgments of the committee are tendered to those ladies and gentlemen who have visited the Home, and the committee earnestly hope that more of the friends of the institution will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Home the inmates of which highly appreciate such visits.

The Chaplain of Byculla has regularly held services in the Home, and clergymen of other denominations have free access to those inmates who may wish to receive them.

The committee here beg to record their thanks to the kind ladies and gentlemen who contributed so liberally to the fund for giving presents of warm clothing, tea and sugar to the inmates of the Home at Christmas time, and to the donors of other useful presents during the year.

The proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* kindly grant free copies of their papers, a boon which is highly appreciated by the poor folk in the building.

The accounts continue to be kept gratuitously by Mr. Moroba Hurjee, Accountant, State Railways, to whom the thanks of the committee are due.

A small industry in the shape of net making has been started, and it is hoped that any friends of the institution requiring lawn tennis or other nets, will accord their patronage to it, as it not only benefits the widows in a pecuniary sense, but also gives them wholesome occupation.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the letter of "A Swimmer" in your paper a few days ago, I am glad that ladies are taking to the Back Bay Swimming Bath *con amore*. A lady friend informs me that no fewer than twenty were in the Bath with her to-day during the short time it is reserved for the gentler sex. This proves that the directors did a wise and popular act in opening the Bath for ladies, and that their policy is likely to prove beneficial to the shareholders. I look forward to the time when the Bath will be open to ladies for five days in the week from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Perhaps, it is too early for the directors to agree to this, but I would suggest that they would be quite safe in giving ladies two days per week, instead of one, as at present, say, Fridays in addition to Tuesdays.—Yours, &c.,

AQUARIUS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

THE WATERBURY COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would suggest to the Agent of the Waterbury Watch Co., through the medium of your valuable paper, that the number of words formed by each competitor for the "Prize Word Competition" should be printed against the name of the winner, so that unsuccessful competitors may know what possible number of words can be made out of the words "Wonderful Waterbury."—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 22. P. D. J.

THE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE Royal Bombay Yacht Club held their annual Regatta yesterday, but as usual little public interest seemed to be aroused by it. Although there was a change in the course, the spectator, who took the trouble to visit the Apollo Bunder on the chance of seeing something, was sadly disappointed, and beyond hearing a gun popping occasionally from a boat stationed off the Yacht Club, announcing an arrival, could see or hear nothing of the boats competing in the different events. Bombay is credited with possessing a harbour second to only one, but it certainly is not a harbour adapted to the requirements of a regatta, or it may be the Regatta arrangements are not adapted to the requirements of the harbour, and thus prevent the public evincing an interest in these annual proceedings. Apart from this the gentlemen who generally support the Regatta races were very backward in coming forward this year, and the result showed itself in meagre entries in the events open to Club Yachts. As will be seen from the results given below in two of those events there were but two entries and the other was a "sail over." Yachts, such as the Water Queen, the Ianthe, the Pauleen and others, appear to have been "laid up," for no other reason is apparent to account for their absence from yesterday's contests. The items open to the ships in harbour attracted well, six and seven being the number of entries.

The course this year was from the ship stationed off the Yacht Club House, round a boat with the Regatta flag, in the direction of Gull Island, keeping it on the starboardside, then round Sunk Rock Lighthouse and past the Dolphin Light, eventually passing between the Flagship and Club House. This course had to be sailed twice over. At the start the yachts had a moderate wind with a light flood tide, and on their return they were equally favoured as regarded wind and tide. The sailing committee consisted of Captain M. Bean, Referee, Captain Kenneth Macaulay, Judge, Captain W. Aves, Starter, and Mr. S. A. C. Hutchinson acted as Honorary Secretary. The following are the results of the races :—

1ST RACE.—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., under 6 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize : Entrance money and a cup, valued at one hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

Princess, Lateen, F. A. Little, Esq., Yellow and Black Burgee	1
Maude, Lateen, F. Edgelow, Esq., White Star on blue ground	0

2ND RACE.—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 6 tons and under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 15. Prize : Entrance money and a cup valued at two hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-45 p.m. Twice round the course.

La Mascotte, Latten, H. Gill, Esq., Cross and Crescent	1

3RD RACE.—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 15. Prize : Entrance money and a cup valued at three hundred rupees. To start at 2 p.m. Twice round the course.

Cinderell , Lateen, James Moore, Esq., Blue, Yellow and Red diagonally	1
Fairie, Schooner, Capt. Sir Henry Morland, White Flag crossed falcon crest and bordered blue	0

Time Allowance.—Cinderella allows to Fairie 4 minute and 4 seconds.

4TH RACE.—For *bona fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 50 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 25. To start at 2-15 p.m. Twice round the course.

Magdalla s.s., Capt. W. Aves, Red pendant with M. on it	1
Venice of s.s. Venetia, Commander Frances Cole, Blue and White diagonal	2
"Abyssinia," Capt. W. Aves, Blue pendant with name on it	3
Cutter of s.s. Abyssinia, Capt. W. Aves, Blue pendant with Abyssinia on it	0
"Rose," Capt W. Aves, Blue pendant with A. on it	0
Thomas, Capt. W. Aves, Blue flag with A. on it	0

5TH RACE.—For Licensed Boats. Entrance, free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 20 ; 4th Prize, Rs. 15 ; 5th Prize, Rs. 10 ; 6th Prize, Rs. 5. To start at 2-30 p.m. Twice round the course. More than 6 boats to start, or only the first two prizes will be given.

Licensed Boat No. 4874, Lateen, 6¼ tons, Hasson Salley Mahmed, Red	1
Licensed Boat No. 1903, Lateen, 7¼ tons, Saik Adum Saik Abdoolla, White and Red horizontal	2
Licensed Boat No. 4813, Lateen, 5 tons, Saik Adam Goolam Hossin, Blue	0
Licensed Boat No. 2 55, Lateen, 7 tons, Sahboodin. White	0
Licensed Boat No. 2512, Lateen, 7 tons, Saik Adum Goolam Hossin, Blue and White Cross	0
Licensed Boat No. 2414, Lateen, 6 tons, Abdool Kader Saik Adum, Green	0

SIXTH RACE.

Jolly Boat, 4926, Lateen, 3¾ tons, Jarooddin Mahmed Kassum, Blue and White	1
Jolly oat Ganga, 2197, Lateen, 3¼ tons, Mahmed Cassum, Blue, White and Blue pendant	2
Jolly Boat Romani, 29, Lateen, 3 tons, Saik Dawood, Red and White Cross	3
Jolly Boat Dustagherry, 116, Lateen, 2¾ tons, Saik Ismail, White pendan with Red Bull	4
Jolly Boat Hindustan, 4263, Lateen, 3 tons, Abdool Raymon, White, Green and Yellow	0
Jolly Boat Dustagherry, 5036 Lateen, 4¼ tons, Saik Ooseman Mahmed Jaffer, French	0

PIERS AT THE AMBARVI CREEK.

THE following memorial has been addressed to the First Assistant Collector and President of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette, through the District Local Board of Thana, on the subject of the construction of creeks for the Ambarvi Creek :—

Being given to understand that the question of constructing piers at the Ambarvi Creek has been referred by the District Local Board to the decision of the Board, over which you have the honour to preside, we, the undersigned inhabitants of Gorai, Borivli, Babuim, Ecsar, Simpolli and Dysar, beg most respectfully to request that you will be good enough to place our application before the next meeting of the Taluka Board, and to move the members thereof to have the proposal above referred to duly sanctioned. We learn that the Executive Engineer of the District has already prepared the design and the plans of the project in question, and has, moreover, obtained thereto the approval of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division. The estimated cost of the project appears to be about Rs. (4,000) four thousand. We are greatly obliged to the authorities for the sanctioning of the road approaches to the ferry plying across the Ambarvi Creek, but, for obvious reasons, the construction of these approaches does not, and will not, go, in any way, to obviate the hardships we have been enduring, or to remove the difficulties that interfere with the transmission of the local produce. The road communication under notice was, and is, meant for two purposes : first, that it should secure comfort and convenience to the passengers, and that in the next place it should afford the public concerned facilities for the transmission of their produce. Under the sanctioned construction of the road-communication referred to, none of these ends can be secured ; the way between the banks of the Ambarvi Creek and the navigable points of the ferry thereat being through deep mud and over oyster-encrusted stones. Consequently, the travelling public try to avoid the route as much as possible, and the trading community find it impracticable to send out the articles via the ferry.

We sincerely hope, therefore, that the Taluka Local Board of Salsette will see their way to complying with our prayer above expressed, and we would be indebted to them for the conferring of the boon so urgently needed, as it will be the means of doing away with the necessity of getting through knee-deep mud and over oyster-beds, and of securing convenience for the transmission of the local produce. We need scarcely remark that for want of a proper channel the local produce is sent out by sea, which is both a matter of risk and greater expenses. We grievously feel the magnitude of the loss we have to bear from a pecuniary point of view, in consequence of the disadvantages abovementioned, and further, we beg to state that it is really a trial to foot one's way through the difficulties referred to. It would be superfluous to add that the question of constructing the piers has been pending before your Board for a very long time, and that farther delays in the matter will simply mean corresponding injury to our interests, and a prolongation of our hardships, and our anxieties.

A VERY sad incident has come to the knowledge of a correspondent, who writes to tell us that a European boy of fifteen

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Nuddea, 1,932 tons, Captain J Gray, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, empty.

The s s Bhownagar sails to-day for Bhownagar with cargo and fifty passengers on deck.

The s s Inchmornish, 1,272 tons, Captain W T H Ashby, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, with cargo from Middlesbro, (Jan 17.)

The s s Knight of St George, 1,972 tons, Captain J Thomas, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Asiatic line steamer Shajehan, Captain J L Leftwich, will sail to-day for Calcutta *via* Coast ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The s s Glenchil 1581 tons, Captain R Hay, arrived in port yesterday morning, with a cargo of 2,500 tons coals, from Shields. She is consigned to The Bo Co, Ld.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22ND FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Coromandel	2523	J. Reeves	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. &A. Graham & Co.
,, Zambesi....	1564	E. Crewe	D	P. & O. Co.
,, City of Carthage.....	1717	W. M. Grieve ..	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Othello	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Cameron.....	1585	P. C. Crockete..	H	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kangra	1468	H. M. Ingram ...	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Waves.....	1545	J. Macarthy	L	Boyte, Craig&Co
,, Rio Bueo ...	1100	R. W. Young ..	M	W. &A. Graham & Co.
,, Abeona	1405	G. B. Corner.....	N	Cursetji Edulji.
,, Fremona ..	1897	A. Anderson....	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Iran	2316	R. Poland	Ibis	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Glenchil (s)	Hay	Shields, Jan. 21.
	Inchmornish (s) ..	Ashby	Middlesbro', Jan. 17

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Hindoo (s).....	Edwards....	Cutch Mandvie.
	Africana.....	Nakoda	Inhambane, &c.
	Nuddea (s).....	Gray	Calcutta.
	Kt.of St. George(s	Thomas	Antwerp.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Shahjehan, Leftwich, for Calcutta.
,, Bhownagur, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
17 Astronomer s .....Hannay .....Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Nepaul s.....Cole .....London, Jan. 12.
L. F. Morse .....Carver.....New York, Sept. 24.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 17.—Steamers Euphrates, Shahzada and Lawada.
Ship Fhuttel Barry.
Feb. 18.—Ships Crofton Hall, Earl of Aberdeen, Hereford and Walter H. Wilson and Barque Punjab.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
18 Clan Macintosh s ... . Glasgow.
Stella s .... Middlesbrough.
Goa s .... Calcutta.
Feb. DEPARTURES.
17 Narenta s .... Colombo.
Chindwara s .... Calcutta.
Clan Drummond s.. ..... London.
18 Sirdhana s .... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of Carthage—s, 44 bales cotton, A S Moodliar and Co ; 101 bales wool, M Jaitha ; 102 bales hemp, Owen and Okell ; 100 bales hemp, Framji Sands and Co.

Arabia—s, 5,150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 43 bales goats' hair, S M Baboola ; 4,000 cwts bone-meal, C Mahomed ; 4,000 cwts bone-meal, F M Rahimbhoy ; 1,500 cwts bone-meal, E Peerdina ; 1,499 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell ; 2,001 cwts linseed, K Luckmidass and Co ; 53 cwts myrabolums, Ralli Bros ; 3,000 cwts bone-meal, E Carimbhai ; 100 bales hemp, L Jairam ; 400 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Fremona s—19 bales skins, E Moosa and Co ; 30 bales hides and skins, O H Hassam ; 3 bales hides, B Sajan.

Coromandel s—825 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 50 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 501 cwts linseed, M Dayal ; 53 cwts myrabolums, Ralli Bros ; 375 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 8 bales skins, H I H Ganny ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co.

Peshawur s—4 t cwt ivory, N Javerchand ; 10 cwts ivory, A R Hoosein ; 13 cwts ivory, P Khooshal ; 60 cwts gum, D Dossa.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iron s—370 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co ; 300 cwts rapeseed, G Bharmull.

Kangra s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fremona s—2,000 cwts wheat and 501 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 3,001 cwts groundnuts, C C Jassawalla ; 20 cwts gum, J Kerston ; 262 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Reo Bueno s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—275 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 6 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Endymion s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 440 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Endymion s—100 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Imperator s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Abeona s—20,89 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi s—100 bales twist, C Bezonji ; 60 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, C Bezonji ; 25 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co ; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—40 bales Long Cloth, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

Dapptary, Surgeon Major, Bengal, IMS, on furlough, from Betul.

FEBRUARY 21.

Venables, Lt, Bo, Gloster Regt, from duty, from Deolali.

FEBRUARY, 22.

Burrows, Captain, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England, from Jubalpore.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.

Lush, 2nd Lt, W Yok Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Vickers, Lt, 23rd Madras L I, on duty, to Setbuldi.

It is nine years since the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, and yet the fund which was subscribed for the victims is not closed. The income the committee had to deal with amounted to £432,595, and they have voted away £450,222. There's no mistake in the figures. The explanation of their being able to give more than they got lies in the fact that some of the assisted paid back amounts reaching £108,399 ; so that there is still a balance in hand. It is worth noting that the sum subscribed in Scotland for these unfortunate bank shareholders is nearly double the sum which the whole of Scotland was able to raise for the Darien scheme set afloat by William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England. The Darien scheme did not succeed, but it had every right to success. Had the Scottish colony not been coolly sacrificed by William III., it would not have been reserved for a Frenchman to make the attempt to pierce the isthmus with a canal. Darien is still bound to become a great entrepot of the world's commerce ; the pity is that it will not be in British hands.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1888.

1. There will be Commanding officer's parade at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 25th inst., at 5 p.m.. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock, at 4-30 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practiced on parade, *viz.*, Sections 7, 8, 14, 17, 23, 34, also march past, manual firing and bayonet exercises. 20 rounds of blank ammunition will be issued per man.

2. Sword drill for Officers and Staff Sergeants at 5-30 p.m., this evening, at the Volunteer Club.

3. Proficiency class at 6 p.m., this evening, at the Volunteer Club.

4. The following extract from General Orders is published for information :—

Bombay Castle, 13th February, 1888.

No. 76, Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps :—The following promotion is made :—To be Captain : Lieut. G. Lund, vice Roughton resigned.

5. Attention is drawn to Regimental Order para 2, dated 20th inst., requesting an early return of bugles in possession of officers commanding companies.

By order.
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN CHALLENGE DOUBLES AND SINGLES.

DOUBLES.

	1ST TIE Thursday 1st March		2ND TIE Tuesday 6th March.	FINAL TIE Sat. 10th March
1	F. Ward W. Murray	Bo. Gym.		
2	G. F. MacMahon R. Campbell	Bo. Gym. No. 2.		
3	H. R. Cobbold F. Graham	Alderley Ed L T C		
4	Agnew Turner A. K. Oliver	Ladies' Gym.		
5	H. F. Vanderzee J. C. Thorpe	R.A. Colaba		
6	T. C. Sangster H. O'Connor	Bo. Gym. No. 3		
7	F. F. MacCartie A. P. Gould	Bo. Gym. No. 4. bye		

SINGLES.

1 F. Ward, Bombay Club
2 H. Vanderzee, R.A. Colaba
3 W. Murray, Calcutta L.T.C.
4 G. F. MacMahon, Poona
5 Agnew Turner, Ladies' Gym.
6 H. O'Connor, Parel L.T.C.
7 T. C. Sangster, Bo. Gym. bye

MARRYAT LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

			Sets.
1ST TIES.			
Turner.....	beat	Gould	6-4, 6-2
Sangster	,,	O'Connor	6-2, 6-5
2ND TIES.			
Ward	beat	MacCartie	6-5, 6-0
Turner.....	,,	Nicholson.....	6-1, 6-5
Sangster	,,	MacMahon	4-6, 6-1, 6-3
Cobbold	,,	Baisragon.....	6-2, 6-2
3RD TIES			
Turner.....	beat	Ward	scht.
Sangster.....	,,	Cobbold	6-3, 6-1
FINAL TIE.			
Sangster.....	beat	Turner	6-3, 2-6, 6-3

A FAMILY MURDERED IN SALFORD.

On Feb. 3 a shocking discovery was made in Salford. For some six months past a house, 143, Garfield-street, Trafford-road, has been occupied by a man named Samuel Hill Derby, with his wife and six children. Derby is a son of Mr. Alexander Derby, formerly [illegible] Salford, but who has been retired from business for some years past, the business (which is a wholesale one) being carried on by another son. Samuel Hill Derby was by profession a chemist and druggist, but had been in failing health for some time. About twelve months ago he went to reside with a well-to-do uncle in Ireland ; but on the death of his uncle, some six months afterwards, he came back to Salford, and had since then, with his wife and family, lived at the house in Garfield-street. The uncle, it is said, left behind him considerable property, and he was one of the legatees under the will. Latterly, however, Derby had been in a low, desponding way, owing, it is said, to his bad state of health, and he had also an idea that, in relation to his uncle's estate, he was not being rightly dealt with. It is, however, stated that there was no foundation for his suspicions. Since his return from Ireland, Derby had not been in business, and his neighbours say that he was a quiet, sober, well-conducted man. His father, Mr. Alexander Derby, last night went to the house in Garfield-street to see, as was his wont, how the family were getting on. He found the front door locked, and on looking through the keyhole he saw the key was missing. From this he concluded that the family must be out, and returned to his own house in Monmouth-street, which is near to Garfield-street. About half-past eight o'clock on Feb. 3 Mr. Alexander Derby went again to the house, and knocked loudly at the front door, but received no answer. He then went round to the back, and by means of a ladder got up to the bed-room window. He there saw lying in bed, as if asleep, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ann Derby, and two of the younger children. He knocked at the window, thinking to arouse them, and at last he was forced to the conclusion that they must be dead. Without further delay he despatched a messenger to the Regent-road Police-station, and in a few minutes Police-constables Smith and Shipway arrived at the house. The latter officer effected an entrance by getting through the back bed-room window. A shocking spectacle met his gaze. Lying in bed were the two young children of the man Derby, with his wife between them. They were all dead, and the bodies were cold. Going into the front bed-room he found four other children lying lengthwise on an iron bedstead, covered with the bed clothes, and they also appeared to be asleep. A more careful examination revealed the fact that they also were dead. He then went downstairs, and found the father of the family lying on his left side in the kitchen, on a sofa which had been drawn in front of the fire-grate. He was also dead, and the body was rigid. It is presumed that Derby first poisoned his wife and six children as they lay asleep in bed, and that he then committed suicide by poisoning himself. In the front bed-room a tea cup was discovered, which contained about a tablespoonful of milk-like fluid, and if poison had been administered, it must have been at once quick and deadly in its effects, as there were no appearances, either upstairs or down, of any struggle having taken place. Derby being a chemist by profession, would be aware of the most deadly poisons, and a large number of chemical and drug bottles were found in the cupboard downstairs. Derby is a man about 35 years of age, and his wife is a few years his senior. The names and ages of the children are—Gladys, three years ; Florence Helena, five ; Clara Elizabeth, seven ; Frederick Cecil, nine ; Harold Percy, 11 ; and Earnest Lyewellyn, 13.

ARMENIA AND THE SULTAN.

It is announced in Constantinople (says the correspondent of the *Standard*) that Monsignor Haroutioun has withdrawn his resignation of the patriarchal throne, as the result of a friendly message from the Sultan. The Sultan states that he had been deceived regarding the Armenian rising, and that he now fully believes the Armenian people are faithful and loyal. This will, it is hoped, put an end to the absurd suspicions which had of late taken such firm root at Yildiz Kiosk, and which have entailed upon the unfortunate people much persecution and annoyance. Only recently the Patriarch had complained to the Grand Vizier of the desecration of an Armenian church in the neighbourhood of Van. The soldiers surrounded the sacred edifice, and, forcing an entrance, demolished the altar, in the hope of discovering arms secreted therein. Disappointment of course ensued. Further, an Armenian convent in the same district was broken into, and a fruitless search made for compromising documents. More arrests too, followed upon this foolish and arbitrary conduct of the authorities. The Sultan was so convinced that a conspiracy was on foot that after a Special Commission at the place had sat all night to investigate the matter and discovered nothing, he became irate at the negatory result, and actually ordered the arrest of the members of the Commission and the formation in their place of another Commission. Fortunately the Sultan now seems to be convinced that he has been thoroughly deceived.

TALES OF THE PYTCHLEY HUNT.

The late Mr. H. O. Nethercote, "for fifty years a member of this famous hunt," had finished, just before his death, "its history from its foundation to the present day, with personal anecdotes and biographies of the masters and principal members." This volume has now been published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The first part contains the history of the hunt down to the death of Mr. George Payne, and includes reminiscences of several of the most famous of the "old masters!"

LORD ALTHORP.

The following refers to John Charles, Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer (1830-34) :—

Long after he had given up hunting, and was leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, he went with a party to Deville, the craniologist, or "skull-reader," to test his skill in telling character by the bumps of the head.

"The man knows nothing about it," he said on his return ; "he entirely missed my leading passion."

"What do you consider that to be?" asked a friend.

"To see sporting-dogs hunt," was the reply, "nothing in the world gives me the same pleasure.

THE PALMY DAYS OF THE P. R.

Not inheriting his father's (the great bibliophile of the day, to whom the Althorp Library is indebted for its priceless possessions) love for books, he patronized all athletic exercises, and made a real study of boxing, taking lessons from the best instructors. He had many a "set-to with his fellow-Harrovian, Lord Byron,—a very handy man with his fists,—and so hard did he hit, that it used to be commonly said of him that he was a "prize-fighter thrown away." This was the halcyon era of the prize-ring. The British public, from the Prince Regent to Jack the sweep, had imbibed the notion that a fight was an English and a manly institution, and was an antidote to the foreign practice of settling disputes with the knife. All its roguery and its attendant blackguardism were ignored, and the principal pugilists of the time, men springing from the lowest dregs of society, were treated as equals by the magnates of the land. Jackson, Gully, Spring, and Cribb, were looked upon as heroes cast in no ordinary mould ; and the first was treated on the most familiar terms by Lord Byron ; whilst the Regent thought it no degradation to drive about Brighton with the second by his side.

Lord Althorp used to say that his conviction of the advantages of boxing was so strong that he had been seriously considering whether it was not his duty to attend every prize-fight, so as to encourage the noble science to the utmost of his power. He would tell his friends, with no little animation, how he had seen Mendoza the Jew knocked down in the first five or six rounds by Humphrey, and seeming almost beat till his brethren got their money on, when a hint being given him, he began in earnest and soon turned the tables. He loved to describe the "great mill" between Gully and "the chicken," which came off at Brickhill in Bedfordshire ; how he rode down and was loitering about the inn-door when a barouche and four drove up with Lord Byron and a party of friends and Jackson the trainer ; how they all dined together, and how pleasant it had been. Then the fight the next day—a scene, says the describer, "worthy of Homer." We read in the life of Lord Althorp by Sir Denis Le Marchant, that when the party come together to witness this affair had assembled overnight at the "George Hotel," it was found that the beds were not sufficient in number ; so they tossed up, and the winners turned in first. At a certain hour these were called, and the losers took their places.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT'S FATHER.

Among well-known Pytchley men Mr. Wilfred Blunt's father holds a foremost place. Mr. Nethercote says of him :—

Another welcome visitor at Brixworth at this time was Captain Blunt, of Crabbit Park, Sussex, father to Mr. Wilfred Scawen Blunt, so well known as the friend of Arabi, the Soudanese, the Parnellites, and all the enemies of his country, and of the opposers of legitimate authority. Attractive in appearance and manner, the handsome ex-guardsmen won for himself additional sympathy from having lost a leg at the Battle of Corunna, where his regiment greatly distinguished itself. The disadvantage of having but one available leg, however, did not seem greatly to affect his riding, for although a "monoped" himself, there was scarcely a "biped" in the field who had greatly the advantage of him in a run. A frequent and always a welcome guest wherever he went, he was always accompanied by an old and faithful servant, who was well known by his skill in playing the Jew's-harp—a musical instrument now quite unknown. Summoned into the dining-room after dinner, the modest but skilful performer used to delight the company with the effect he produced ; the children of the family, permitted to sit up on purpose, being always the most appreciative portion of the audience.

FOND OF THE SCARLET.

Pen portraits of a number of "hunting parsons" are given, the most notable being the Reverend Loraine Smith, rector of Passenham, near Stony Stratford.

Barely tolerating the black coat that was the index of his profession, his hunting waistcoat had a broad scarlet binding, and the colour that was forbidden to himself came out in bold relief on the riding-habits of his lady members of his family. Present for once in a way at a "Visitation" held at Northampton, the rigid sombreness of his clerical attire attracted the attention of two hunting church wardens, who had never seen his reverence in black and all black. "I'll bet you a bottle of wine there's some scarlet about him somewhere," said one. "Done with you," said the other, and lost his bet ; as on closer investigation a scarlet under-waistcoat was discovered beneath the conventional "vest."

A POLITE LETTER-WRITER.

Here is a curious application for permission to fish :—

Weedon Barracks, May 12, 1856.

Honourable Sir,—A discharged sergeant of the Rifle Brigade, and one who had the honour of serving in the same company, and in more than one campaign under the command of the gallant and much-lamented Captain Cartwright (killed in the Crimea), now makes bold to solicit of his honoured and bereaved parent a written permission to angle of an evening in that wealthy brook, which, pursuing its way by Divine Will through your honour's extensive domains, encourages and compensates the fertilizing efforts of your honour's tenants, adds a cheerful vivacity to the face of nature, seasonably serene, and furnishes of its finny population many impressive convictions of the kind, unceasing regard of our great Creator in the various sustenance, delicate and invigorating, for the more worthy portion of His laborious creatures. Trusting, sir, that indulgent time is reconciling you to the fate of my kind, deceased officer, your much-beloved and lamented son, and that your honour will condescend to befriend the man whom that son so often befriended, I remain, honourable sir, with all due respect, your honour's most humble and devoted servant and faithful soldier, JOHN DUNT.

A GAMBLING SCANDAL.

Numerous stories of George Payne are told. He was a tremendous gambler, and was a witness in the trial which led to Lord De Ros being branded as a cheat.

The Solicitor-General tried to make out that Mr. Payne had joined with Mr. Brooke Greville and others in a conspiracy against Lord De Ros, and stigmatized the former as a professional gambler unworthy of credit. He went so far as to say that the witness—Payne—having begun as a dupe, ere long crystallized into something worse. This, the last ounce of abuse, fairly broke the back of the calumniated "camel," and so exasperated him that he resolved to take personal vengeance upon his legal traducer. For this purpose he waited two or three afternoons, armed with a horse-whip, in the neighbourhood of the law courts ; but, happily, the opportunity he sought did not present itself ; and after a while, through the good offices of Lord Althorp, peace was restored between the abuser and the abused. Lord De Ros did not long survive the social ostracism consequent upon the verdict of the jury, and sank into an early and dishonoured grave. Lord Alvanley—the wit and *bon-vivant* of the day—on being asked if Lord De Ros had left a card upon him since the trial, replied, "Yes, and when I saw that it was not marked, I felt sure he did not mean it for an honour." He also concocted a mock epitaph for the peccant victim to cards, which he concluded with the words, "In patient expectation of the last trump."

LORD SPENCER AND "MISRULE."

The following anecdote of the present Lord Spencer seems too good to be true. Referring to Charlton's picture of Lord Spencer mounted on misrule, the author says :—

The grey mare he is riding is not without her interest. On seeing a friend upon her, soon after his first Viceroyalty, he inquired how she was bred ; and, on hearing that she was by "Irish Statesman" demanded her name. "Home Rule," was the owner's reply. "Not at all a good one, either," said Ireland's late Lord-Lieutenant ; "no Irish statesman would have anything to do with Home Rule." "I have changed the mare's name, as you didn't like the old one," said Mr. N., a little later on. "And what do you call her now?" "Misrule," was the answer. "That is a much more appropriate title," was the remark of the ex-Viceroy. And soon after the animal passed into the Althorp stables, where she still is a standing memento how *tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.*

HUNTING IN IRELAND.

In Ireland, Lord Spencer, it appears from the following, dared not hunt.

Most interesting some day will it be to read the letters of one of Ireland's most efficient Lord-Lieutenants, written in one of her most stormy periods. In an epistle bearing date October, 1882, referring to some gallops he has heard of with his old hounds, he says, "Alas ! those pleasant times seem past and gone, when a deep ride, in Loatland Wood did not repress one's keen anticipation of a burst over those grass-fields alongside the brook. But they are pleasant to think and talk about, and will be so as long as one lives. We hope for a quiet winter, but I have plenty of trouble and worry still. The question among gentlemen now is, Will hunting be possible where it was stopped last winter? It hangs in the balance, but I fancy that with judicious treatment the chase will win. It goes on capitally in Meath, and with the Ward Union, but I dare not go out, as they might, to spite me, make an effort to stop it."

A QUEER STORY FROM FRANCE.

The inhabitants of the famous town of Sevres, outside Paris, have (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) been thrown into fits of sensation owing to the disgraceful conduct of the local authorities who persist in returning a young laundress, named Mdlle. Wilmin, as an able-bodies lad fit for service in the army. The *blanchisseuse* is one of the belles of Sevres, and even breaks the hearts of swains who dwell in the adjacent township of Meudon, of Rabelaisian memory. It appears that Mddle. Wilmin's progenitor was an unlettered person, who was also deaf. It is likewise to be presumed that the parish registrar of births, deaths, and marriages was hard of hearing ; for when M. Wilmin *pere* announced that he had christened his daughter "Henriette" the registrar wrote "Henri" and on passing the papers to M. Wilmin for "his mark" that worthy did not notice the mistake. Hence the *Belle Blanchisseuse* of Sevres has all this time been eligible for the army. Strange to say, red tape is so insatiable and exacting that the number of the young woman was drawn in the conscription by the local mayor, and she was told off in due order the second contingent of recruits. She will now very probably have to present herself before an assembly of generals, prefects, mayors, and doctors at Versailles, so as to give them due and incontestable proof that she belongs not to the sterner but to the softer sex. One of the most amusing circumstances in the case is the anxiety shown by the local authorities to make their returns tally as much as possible with fact. "Henri Wilmin," *blanchisseuse*, was of course a contradiction in terms, so the municipal scribes with that zeal for precision characteristic of the plodding official mind, altered the word *blanchisseuse* to *blanchisseur*. Thus the *demoiselle* had no loophole of escape. It may be hoped that she may be spared for one of her swains, and not obliged to become a soldier in spite of herself. The Council of Revision, or "Recruiting Board," in whose presence all conscripts have to appear, will, of course, set matters right. But they may effect a judicious compromise by calling upon the *Belle Blanchisseuse* to serve as a *vivandiere*. In any case life has been made very unpleasant for the "Lovely Laundress," and she is pestered by the banter and *balvernes* of all her friends, neighbours, and associates.

MR. GOSCHEN ON THE LOVE OF WORK.

Mr. Goschen delivered his inaugural address on January 31, as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. He said he wished to plead in behalf of an intellectual interest in all that his hearers studied and in all the work they did.

Comparing our own country with our nations in respect of various branches of human activity we seemed to hold our own or to fall behind very much in proportion to the amount of intellectual interest which we displayed as contrasted with them in the different departments of work which made up the great competition of civilized peoples. In the profession of the law, for instance, we had attained great eminence. His contention was that the same truth held good with regard to callings which were commonly considered the least intellectual. Let him give an illustration from a very prominent controversy of the present day. German clerks, it was said, were invading every business house in London and depriving Englishmen of their bread, and the reason was said to be their greater knowledge, their command of foreign languages, their acquaintance with all the technicalities of their business which they had derived from the excellence of their commercial schools. Conference had been held to consider the cause of English failure, and remedies had been suggested in plenty to meet an admitted danger. He would not throw one drop of cold water on any one of these projects ; but when all had been done, when the English clerk had been taught five languages, and had been instructed in the technicalities of his business, enough would not have been done, unless he had been made as fond of his work as his German competitor. He had seen German senior clerks listening to some discussion on a complicated question of commercial law not with the bored faces of men who kept their eye upon the clock, anxious only to know when the hour of release would strike, but with the keen interest of experts who delighted in the analysis of an intellectual problem. Such interest could not be explained away by putting it down to the mere instinct of money-grubbing. It was simply exquisite professional enjoyment. "We are a practical people" had been the boast of the British nation. There was much truth and justice in the boast ; but if it implied not only the condemnation of ignorant theorizing, but a backhander to the intellectual study of principles and general truths in the conduct of business, it was full of danger to the prosperity of the community.

Our position in the race of civilized nations, Mr. Goschen went on to say, was no longer what it had been.

We had a great start in industry and commerce, and by virtue of that start we attained to a station of unprecedented and long unchallenged supremacy. That supremacy was no longer unchallenged. Others were pressing on our heels. We required greater efforts than formerly to hold our own. Mother wit and boldness in seizing great opportunities—the main factors in our previous success—were no longer sufficient if others were to be more strenuous, more painstaking, more widely informed. At present it was the vastly greater knowledge of our rivals which was supposed to be the most dangerous competing force ; and the inference was that we were to bustle into a system of immediate and rapid cram. He did not believe that remedy would succeed unless it were accompanied by the fertile and all-pervading mind to which he had called their attention that day. People might be frightened into working harder, but the results would disappoint unless they were made fonder of work. This, after all, was the final test of the value of an educational system, whatever its curriculum. Was it rousing ? Did it excite the intellectual interests of those who came under its influence ? Did it develop in them the temper which always asked for a reason and struggled to arrive at a principle ? Variety of studies promoted interest, but the mere multiplication of subjects was not what was essential. They wanted the steam to drive the machinery as much as the machinery itself. While the natural advantages which had secured to Great Britain so immense a start could still be regarded with the confidence of unbroken possession as belonging to her of natural right, it might have been vain to raise a voice of protest against a tone among our upper and middle classes which tended to weaken the esteem for intellectual effort in every section of society ; but now, when, looking around at the rapid advance of our rivals, we saw that a nation to whom work was a pride and a pleasure appeared with giant strides to be gaining on our steps—the people of Great Britain might perhaps more readily be induced to bestir themselves to add to their natural and acquired advantages, and to the self-confidence of their ancient prestige, some of that power which the passion for mental labour had conferred on their most formidable rivals, and to resolve that in school and university, in bank and in warehouse, in factory and in arsenal, a larger share of time and credit, and influence and authority, should be assigned to intellectual effort and intellectual interest.

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AMERICAN WIVES IN PARIS.

Galignani gives some particulars of the American ladies who have married important Frenchmen. There are, it will be seen, quite a respectable number of Republican princesses, countesses, &c.

MDMES. WADDINGTON AND CLEMENCEAU.

Mdme. Waddington, wife of the French Ambassador in England, was Miss King, of New York, and her father was once president of the Columbia College.

Mdme. Clemencean was Miss Mary Plummer, of Greenwich, Conn., and first met her future husband at a well-known Connecticut young ladies' boarding-school, where young Dr. Clemencean was the French teacher. And how came it that M. Clemencean went to America ? your readers may ask. I have often put the same question to friends of the family, and their answers are not all alike. The truth is this American tour of young Clemenceau was not the most brilliant episode in his remarkable career, although it did give him a good sensible American wife, and "some Yankee children," as he once said to a friend of mine. Mdme. Clemenceau is frequently seen at public receptions with her husband, but, with the exception of an occasional appearance, on invitation, at the United States Minister's, she is seldom found in American circles at Paris. This is said to be due to the influence of her husband, who wishes his wife to become "wholly French." And he has succeeded admirably. Mdme. Clemenceau speaks the language with only a slight accent—less than her husband has in English—and has adapted herself very quickly and readily to her new surroundings. Although at heart she is strongly American, on the surface she is decidedly French and European.

THE FUTURE "SECOND LADY OF THE LAND."

M. Ribot, one of the ablest men on the Republican side of the Chamber, is the husband of the daughter of Mr. Burch, once a prominent Chicago banker. Many years ago Miss Burch came to Paris with her father, and while here married M. Demangeot, a lawyer and not an engineer, as recently stated in an American paper. A few years later M. Demangeot died, leaving his wife and children to the guardianship of a fellow-member of the bar, M. Alexandre Ribot, then a rising man, who afterwards wedded his charge. Before M. Grevy resigned he requested M. Ribot to form a Ministry, and it looked for a few days as if an American would be "the second lady of the land." This, however, will come in due season, for M. Ribot's reputation is growing every year.

FRENCH TITLES FOR AMERICAN WIVES.

Turning now from politics to fashion, the writer mentions Miss Curtis, sister of Mdme. de Talleyrand Perigord, of New York, who was one of the prettiest young girls in Paris when she was in her teens—she may be yet, but I have not seen her for several years —and married, some two or three years ago, Prince Ruspoli, member of a distinguished Italian family. Miss Curtis was his third wife.

Baroness de Charette, wife of the Commander of the Pontifical Zouaves, was Miss Polk, daughter of Colonel Polk, of Nashville, Tenn., and granddaughter of Bishop Polk, who was killed in battle during the War of the Rebellion, not grand-daughter of President Polk, as has been often stated. Mdme. de Charette now lives at La Basse Motte, an estate presented to her husband by the Zouaves.

The Viscountess de Courval was Miss Ray, of New York. While travelling with her parents in the Holy Land she met the Viscount, who was fascinated with her charms and married her. He died a few years ago, and the Viscountess now lives alone in her beautiful house, 6, Rue Fortin, Champs Elysees. Her entertainments are among the most magnificent given in Paris. It was she who led the fashion in *diners costumes*. I well remember one of these dinner parties. At each small table were seated four persons. The ladies wore expensive fancy dresses, the gentlemen white wigs. Some even had elaborate costumes, but the older men were admitted with the simple *habit rouge*.

THE THORNES OF NEW YORK.

After enumerating several more titled American wives, the writer mentions that Baroness de Pierre and Countess de Fensac were the Misses Thorne, of New York, where their fine old mansion at No. 8, West Sixteenth-street, was the scene of many delightful entertainments. The father, Colonel Herman Thorne, was one of the handsomest young men of his time, and poor as he was handsome. But he married the great heiress Miss Jauncey, and his daughters were all beautiful. In Winterhalter's famous picture of "The Empress Eugenie surrounded by her Court," Baroness de Pierre is the most lovely of all the beauties on the canvas.

At 32, Fifth Avenue, lived Miss Elsie Forbes, who, in 1874, became the Duchess de Choiseul-Praslin. Miss Norma Christmas, of New Orleans, is now the Marchioness de Suarez d'Aulan. Like Mdme. de Charette, she prefers to live at her husband's country place, near Marseilles, and, although she has a fine residence in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, she is scarcely known to Parisian society. The Marquis is a Bonapartist of the pronounced type, and prefers to remain in retirement, rather than mingle with those who do not hold his political views.

The Marchioness de Mores, who will some day be Duchess de Vallombrosa, was Miss Medora Von Hoffmann, of New York. The report of her contemplated divorce is without foundation. She and the Marquis have gone to India, intending to spend a year in hunting. The life of the Marchioness in the Far West has made her one of the best shots in the world, and her ambition at present is to be the first woman to kill a rhinoceros. The Prince of Wales has given M. and Mdme. de Mores, letters of introduction to all the Rajahs and Maharajahs, and their friendly relations with Lord Dofferin, the Viceroy, will also add greatly to their sources of entertainment while in India. On his return the Marquis intends to engage in some colossal railroad scheme in America.

AGRARIAN QUESTION IN RUSSIA.

The report of the Russian Land Bank for last year (the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* says) shows that, although eight new branches of the bank were opened, the actual operations have very considerably diminished, and the deposits fallen by 10,000,000 of roubles. The larger and poorer classes of peasants have been unable to give the necessary security for advances. The selling price of their grain has already decreased, while the price of the land has remained high, and shows a tendency to rise higher still. This is owing directly to the demand of the nobles and rich farmers, who are benefiting from the agrarian banking system, ostensibly and specially established for the benefit of the peasants. In many districts there is evidence of the existence of rings among the nobles and rich farmers or the expropriation of the impoverished peasantry. Where the poor struggling peasant fails to get assistince from the bank, his last resource is to go to the Jewish usurer which means ultimate and speedy ruin. The greatest amount of misery exists among the peasantry in the governments of Ekaterinoslav, Penza, and Poltava, where bad harvests and cattle plagues have been added to the reduced selling price of the scanty yield. No matter how the provincial authorities may gloss this question over, is only too evident that with the agrarian banks virtually in the hands of the noble landowners and of the small class of rich peasant proprietors, we may look, in the absence of speedy Government succour, or a gradual reversal of the Act of Emancipation for the benefit of these two classes, leaving a mass of starving peasantry infinitely worse off than they were before 1863.

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NOTICES

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[redacted]L.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. [redacted]age Wood states [redacted]ollis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor [redacted]e; that the story of the defendant Freeman [redacted]tely untrue, which, he regretted to say, had [redacted]S.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.**

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - }
Mess Presidents - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
Club Stewards - - - }

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

FER BRAVAIS.

THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a "*remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'" Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

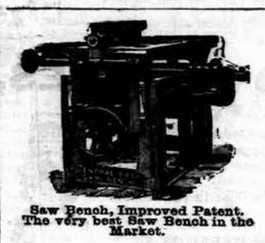
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.



Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

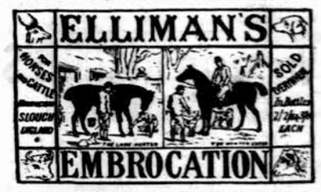
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See Article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE RACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY

ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony of the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken one and two bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK BLOODMIXTURE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a Garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., feeling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot under 4 annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

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NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaïba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC
The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS
PREVENTS the SPREADING
OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale: PHENOL-BOBŒUF, 61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, Rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

In Hunting Case. Rs. 28.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S METAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

2 Years' Guarantee. { At Rs. 25 in Open-face case, keyless lever; „ 28 „ Hunting „ do.; „ 30 „ Cut-hunting case do.

Very strong and durable Timekeepers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S FINE SILVER CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

3 Years' Guarantee. { At Rs. 40 in Open-face case, keyless lever.; „ 45 „ Hunting „ do.; „ 50 „ Cut-hunting case do.

With highly finished movements.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous cheap imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 25.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS,

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND;
OR BY THEIR WHOLESALE AGENTS,
BALLANTINE & Co., Bombay; ESOOFALLY HIPTOLLA, 10 Radha Bazar, Calcutta; H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Karachi; McDOWELL & Co., Madras.

Agents in BOMBAY,

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & CO., KEMP & CO, LIMITED, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, S. J. NOBLE & CO.

Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by **DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands)**, the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To Valve hold.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
6 oz.	22/	15/6	16/
7 „	23/	17/6	17/
10 „	24/	18/6	18/
12 „	25/	19/6	19/
14 „	25/	19/6	19/
16 „	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD;

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished. Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8.

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S COSTUMES

FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS,

FANCY HATS & BONNETS,

AT

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW ST., BOMBAY.

From a Newly-born Baby to a Child of 10 years old can be completely equipped.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

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